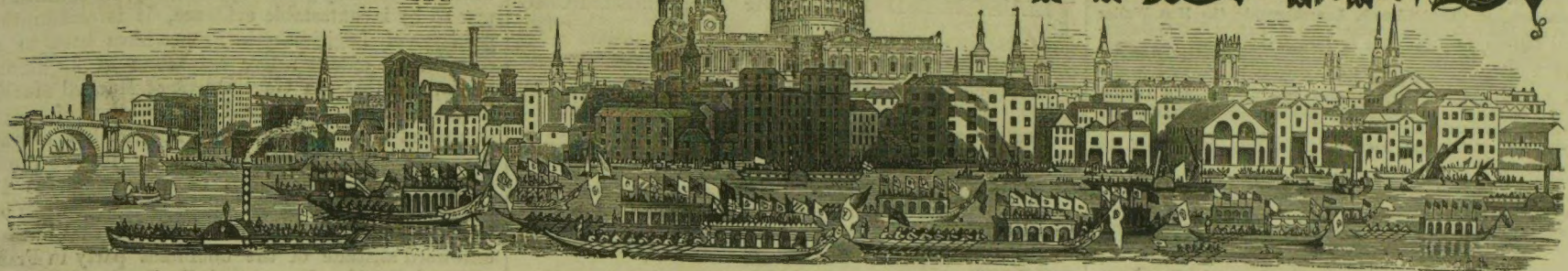


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1824.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



BURNING OF THE LANDING-STAGE AT LIVERPOOL.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Bayswater, the wife of Major Cecil Beadon, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Holdenby Rectory, Northampton, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Alderson, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Liverpool, the wife of W. S. F. Feurau, Esq., late Captain 70th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at St. John's Church, Walham-green, E. R. Fisher, of Thorncombe, late Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, to Victoria Isabella, youngest daughter of the Earl of Ravensworth.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Captain Egerton Leigh, to Lady Elizabeth Mary Gore White, eldest daughter of the Earl of Bantry.

On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, the Hon. Walter Courtenay Pepys, late 60th Rifles, youngest son of the first Earl of Cottenham, to Amy Harriet, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, late 58th Regiment.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 5, St. John's-place, Hyde Park-corner, Euphemia, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Stepney Cowell Stepney, Bart., of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

On the 25th ult., at Durham, Robert Barnes, Esq., formerly of the Inland Revenue, aged 82.

On the 18th ult., at Buenos Ayres, John, second son of the late John Best, Esq., of Chisleton Lodge, near Chester, of fever, after twenty-six days' illness, aged 32 years.

On the 30th ult., at 1, Park-lane, London, after a short illness, William Leith, the eldest son of Sir William Miller, of Manderson, Bart., aged 10 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.

the Rev. C. M. Harvey, 3.15 p.m.

the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m.

the Rev. V. S. S. Coles.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.

the Rev. W. Stubbs, Regius Professor

of Modern History, Oxford;

3 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon

Bickersteth, Vicar of Aylesbury,

and Prolocutor of the Lower

House of Convocation for the

Province of Canterbury.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis

Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels

Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the

Rev. W. F. Erskine-Knollys.

Savoy, closed for restoration.

Temple Church, closed till Oct. 4.

French Anglican Church of St. John

("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street,

services in French, 11 a.m. and

3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W.

Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

Royal Botanic Society, anniversary,

1 p.m.

Probable shower of meteors.

British Archaeological Association

at Bristol, excursion to Worle,

Weston-super-Mare, &c., 9.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

Half-Quarter Day.

Dog Days end.

The Art-Union Exhibition opens.

British Medical Association, meet-

ing at Norwich 10.30 (four days).

Tees Regatta.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

New moon, 4 a.m.

Grouse-shooting begins.

Plymouth Horse, Mule, and Dog

Show (three days).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

Chelmsford Races.

Malmesbury Agricultural Show.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society,

half-yearly court and election,

London Tavern, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

Royal Horticultural Society, pro-

menade, 4 p.m.

Saltaire Horticultural and Agricul-

tural Society's Show.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.				
July 29	29.720	59.2	52.4	80	0.10	49.1	71.3	SW. W. WNW.	100	0.13	
30	29.947	62.7	48.7	62	4	52.1	74.8	N. WSW. W.	174	0.00	
31	29.986	62.6	53.4	73	9	52.2	71.5	W. SW.	288	0.00	
Aug. 1	29.903	63.2	56.5	80	8	60.1	69.4	WSW. WNW.	206	0.00	
2	29.749	65.3	60.0	84	..	60.1	76.3	SW. SSW.	298	0.00	
3	29.938	59.9	42.4	55	6	62.1	69.5	WSW. WNW.	209	0.00	
4	29.793	56.2	53.4	91	8	60.7	64.7	SSW. WSW.	267	1.10	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.679	29.926	30.026	29.905	29.757	29.892	29.902
Temperature of Air	63.6°	65.9°	64.8°	64.9°	67.2°	63.0°	59.4°
Temperature of Evaporation	57.4°	56.4°	57.4°	60.9°	64.5°	54.0°	54.7°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	SW.	W.	SW.	NW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 42	—	0 16	0 47	1 14	1 40	2 4
2 14	2 40	3 14	3 40	4 12	4 38	5 14
5 42	6 18	6 47	7 14	7 40	8 12	8 48

CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for the WEEK ending
AUG. 15, 1874.

MONDAY, 10th.—American Base-Ball Players on Cricket-ground. Band of the St. George's Rifles.

TUESDAY, 11th.—Opera—American Base-Ball Players on Cricket-ground—Band of the St. George's Rifles.

WEDNESDAY, 12th.—Ordinary Attractions.

THURSDAY, 13th.—Opera—Garden Fete and Fireworks.

FRIDAY, 14th.—Ordinary Attractions.

SATURDAY, 15th.—Concert and Part Songs by the Competitive Choir of the Tonic Solfa Association.

The Mountaineers of the Apennines on the Ocean, and the Roman daily.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Mr. HENRY

IRVING and the LYCOMB COMPANY.—Every Evening, at 7.30, THE BELLS—Mathias, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Conway, Carter, Beveridge, &c.; Messrs. Pannecorff, Hampden, and St. Angelo, Conclude with A REGULAR FIX—Mr. John Clayton. Door open at seven, commences at Half-Past Seven. Places at the Box-Office, Eleven to Four; and at all the Libraries.

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BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.

The longest established and the most popular Entertainment in the world, having been given at the St. James's Hall, in one continuous and unbroken season, for

NINE CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

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Parquet, 5s.; Sofa Seats, 3s.; Area, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the day per-

formance at 2.30; for the evening at 7.30. Tickets and places may be secured at all the

Principal West-End Music Warehouses, and at the Hall daily from Nine till Seven. No

Fee. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.

MACCABE.—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EVERY

EVENING, at Eight; TO-DAY (Saturday), at Three and Eight, in all his original

Personations and Songs, Piano Recitals, a superb exhibition of Ventriloquism, and Cha-

racter Delineations.—Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Tickets can be obtained at Austin's,

28, Piccadilly; and all Agents.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—LIVERPOOL, and the

Landing-stage recently destroyed by fire, illustrated in Hamilton's Popular Excursions

Across the Atlantic—EUSTON to NEW YORK, via LIVERPOOL, in TWO HOURS.

Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Prices, 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d.

MUNICH GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES

by Kaulbach, Piloty, Schorn, Conrad, Otto, &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—48,

Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.

KAULBACH'S celebrated GREAT PICTURES, "St. Peter

Arbues Dooming a Heretic Family to the Flames" and "James V. of Scotland

Opening the Parliament in Edinburgh."—MUNICH GALLERY, 48, Great Marlborough-

street, Regent-street. Open daily from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.—Will Shortly Close.

The unique and interesting Collection of the whole of the Engraved Works of the

late Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., is NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. HENRY GRAVES and CO.'S

GALLERIES, 6, Pall-mall, S.W. The Chronological Catalogue may be had (post-free) for

the shilling.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. R. F. M'NAIN, Secretary.

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"THE BLACK WATCH FIGHTING IN THE FOREST OF ASHANTEE."

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, we beg to state that this great Picture, painted for the Proprietors of this Journal by Mr. Louis Desanges, from sketches made on the spot by our Special Artist, may be seen, for a short time, in the Fine-Art Gallery of the Crystal Palace.

THE FESTIVAL IN ICELAND.

The visit of the King of Denmark to Iceland, for the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the settlement of that island, will be attended by some interesting ceremonies. A Special Artist has been sent thither to supply Illustrations of the proceedings for early publication in this Journal; and he will also contribute Sketches of the Geysers and other remarkable features of natural scenery, and of the manners and customs of the people.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

An announcement made by telegram from Malta, on Monday last, informed the public that on the following day the British Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Drummond, would leave that place for Barcelona. Taken in connection with the fact that the coast of Spain is to be simultaneously visited by war-ships sent by the German and the Italian Governments, and perhaps also by some other European States, the information may be construed to mean that there is a more or less general accord on the part of the Powers condemnatory of the ferocious methods of warfare resorted to by the Carlists in carrying on their hopeless contest against the Government now established at Madrid. The intervention—for it can hardly be denied that it is a species of intervention, although of the mildest and most indirect kind—is probably due to the suggestion of the Government at Berlin, and the surmise that the modest form of it is to be ascribed to the advice of her Majesty's Ministers is not at all unlikely to be correct. At any rate, both in the Bay of Biscay and in the Mediterranean Sea the attention of Spain will be called to the fact that the mode in which civil strife is being waged in the Basque Provinces and in a limited district in the south-east is sure to be keenly watched by foreign Powers.

Two causes may be assigned as having operated, in different degrees, to bring about this result. The first is unquestionably grounded upon simple humanity. The civil war in Spain, more especially in the northern district of it, has been carried on, probably by both parties (as, unhappily, is usually the case where local prejudices are inflamed by religious fanaticism), with a ferocity which shames modern civilisation. The proclamation of General Dorregaray, although ostensibly conditional in its application, announced that no quarter would be given to the enemy; and it is pretty clearly ascertained, notwithstanding the protestations of those who befriend the Carlists in France and in the United Kingdom that most of the stories told of the cruelty and barbarity of the Pretender's soldiers are either pure inventions or enormous exaggerations, that the recent campaign, like that of forty years ago under the father of Don Carlos, has been stained by atrocities which outrage the spirit in which modern warfare is usually conducted. It is not to be wondered at that surrounding Governments, pricked by these atrocities

into an increased consciousness of moral responsibility, should look one to another with disgust and horror, and discuss amongst themselves the question whether nothing could be done to put an end to such a display of the most fiendish passions of human nature.

This, however, is not all. The display of naval force on the coasts of Spain by more than one or two European Powers may have been occasioned in part by the passive assistance given by parties in France to the Carlist armies. Albeit the French Government has either wholly denied, or attempted to explain away, facts which can be proved by incontestable evidence, it is certain that the partisans of Legitimacy in France have been to a very considerable extent active helpmates of Legitimacy in Spain, and that the Government of Marshal MacMahon, if it have not connived at breaches of neutrality as against the Government at Madrid, has tolerated a partiality towards the Carlists by its own officials, which has had the effect of converting the French frontier into a base of operations for the generals of Don Carlos. It is by no means improbable that but for this untoward attitude of the dominant party in France towards the national cause of Spain the civil war would have long since collapsed. At all events, the official neutrality of France in regard to the civil contest in Spain may be very correctly described as an "unfriendly neutrality," as far as the existing Government at Madrid is concerned. And the moral influence exerted by this fact has done almost as much as the material aid it has enabled the Carlists to realise, to prolong and intensify the civil conflict.

What, then, is the rôle which the different naval squadrons are expected to play in this melancholy drama? We cannot affect to be surprised that their simultaneous presence on the coasts of Spain should give rise to various speculations. Our confidence is that they are not there for the purpose of directly intervening in the intestine broils of the Spanish people. It will be found, we apprehend, that it is no part of their instructions to cripple the military movements of Don Carlos, nor to support by any material assistance the cause of the National Government against which he bears arms. Nor is it likely that foreign fleets will undertake to do that which the Spanish fleet ought to do for itself—namely, cut off those supplies of guns and ammunition which may reach the Carlists by sea from abroad. Far less do we suppose that the object sought by the cruising of foreign men-of-war in Spanish waters is to display a minatory attitude towards France, or even towards those citizens of France who sympathise with the cause of autocracy in Church and State. Of course, the squadron of each Power will be a guarantee for the safety of its own subjects from the atrocities practised in this struggle. The putting to death of Captain Schmidt, correspondent of the press at Berlin, under the pretext of his acting as a spy because found within the Carlist lines, is sufficient proof that the lives of foreigners, to say nothing of their property, are brought within range of the savage strife. There is, therefore, an ostensible reason—and probably a good diplomatic reason also—for the step which has been taken conjointly by several Powers, without exposing them to any well-founded suspicion of taking an active part in the affairs of the Spanish people.

It is not to be inferred, however, that the eminent statesmen to whose concurrent decision is to be attributed what has already been done for increasing the security of the lives and property of their respective countrymen in the north of Spain did not see clearly enough that the effect of their conjoint proceeding would extend far beyond the desirable result by which they would justify it. The presence in Spanish waters of ships of war representative of various European States, even for the exclusive purpose of watching over the safety of their own subjects, cannot but be interpreted as a moral rebuke of the mode in which the civil warfare is being carried on. The necessity of the precaution is the strongest attestation of the extraordinary nature of the crimes protested against. It is, moreover, a step to something further. It will probably lead to a recognition of the Spanish Government. This is all that is needed to throw the weight of European influence into the scale against Don Carlos. France will become more circumspect, foreign partisans will be discouraged, and it may be fairly hoped that this unnatural and cruel contest, deprived of all the extraneous aid which has hitherto fed it, may sink of inanition, and be speedily and finally extinguished.

Last Saturday the new low-level station at Snow-hill of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway was opened.

The Lords of the Admiralty have instituted a series of rewards, to consist of medals and annuities, the latter to be limited to £20, for conspicuous gallantry in action.

There has this year been a great falling off in the emigration trade of the Mersey. The returns for the month of July show a reduction of 3990 emigrants as compared with the same month last year, while the decrease on the year is 49,355.

An inquiry was held, on Monday, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Charles Edward Emery, aged twenty-three, an artist on the *Illustrated London News*. The deceased, whilst travelling on a Citizen steam-boat on the Thames on Friday week, jumped into the water to endeavour to save a boy who had fallen into the river from the Embankment, but was swept away by a swift tide and drowned. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was accidentally drowned while attempting to save the life of a fellow-creature." The child was rescued.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Osborne House. Prince Leopold is improving in health.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales had luncheon with the Queen yesterday (Friday) week.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne and Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Osborne from Goodwood Park.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Empress of Austria visited her Majesty at Osborne, and also the Prince and Princess of Wales at Osborne Cottage, and afterwards returned to Steephill Castle.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne left Osborne on Monday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Ventnor, on Tuesday, and visited the Empress of Austria at Steephill Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales have also visited the Empress.

The Queen held a council at Osborne on Thursday. The Duke of Edinburgh attained his thirtieth year on this day.

Her Majesty has taken her usual daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has succeeded Colonel Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as Countess Hohenembs, accompanied by her daughter the Archduchess Valerie, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at Ryde from Havre about five o'clock on Saturday morning last, on board the steamer Bordeaux (Captain White). Her Imperial Majesty, upon disembarking at the pier, was received by the Austrian Ambassador, the superintendents of the pier and of the Isle of Wight Railways, and Mr. J. P. Knight, of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The Empress travelled from Ryde by special train to Ventnor, and proceeded to Steephill Castle, which has been specially prepared for her Imperial Majesty, who will pass several weeks in the island. Captain White was, on the Empress's landing, presented with a valuable diamond ring, in recognition of the excellent arrangements made for the passage.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany visited Winchester on Saturday last, and inspected the cathedral, and subsequently proceeded to St. Cross, and went over the hospital founded in 1132 by Bishop Henry de Blois. Their Imperial Highnesses also visited Winchester College, and afterwards returned to Sandown. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess drove to Ventnor on Monday, and paid a visit to the Empress of Austria at Steephill Castle. Their Imperial Highnesses are expected to return to Berlin about the 20th inst. Prince William and Prince Henry of Prussia, who are sojourning at Scheveningen, will rejoin their parents at Berlin early next month.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne will, in a few months, take up their residence at Kensington Palace. The south wing formerly occupied by the Duke of Sussex, and since by his widow, the late Duchess of Inverness, is undergoing considerable repairs and improvements for the reception of the Princess and the Marquis.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Saturday last on his return to Germany.

The Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left their residence in Wimpole-street for Holland House, Kensington.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford have arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Abercorn.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have arrived at Aboyne Castle, N.B.

The Dowager Marchioness of Downshire has arrived at Hillsborough Castle, in the county of Down.

The Earl of Dudley has left Dudley House, Park-lane, for Scotland. The Countess of Dudley and family have gone to Benacre Hall, near Wrentham, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley have left Lowndes-square for Kimberley Park, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Cavan have arrived at Corrieffergie House, Braemar.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have left Buckhurst for their residence on the coast of Hampshire.

Earl and Countess Amherst have arrived at Montreal, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Stair have left Grosvenor-place for their seat in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Carysfort have left for the family seat in Ireland.

The Earl of Leicester and the Ladies Coke have arrived at Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Cork and the Ladies Boyle have arrived at Marston House, Somerset.

The Earl of Ravensworth and the Ladies Liddell have left Percy-cross, Fulham, for Ravensworth Castle, Durham.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Bournemouth.

The Earl and Countess of Harewood have left Hanover-square for Harewood House, Leeds.

The Countess of Morley and Lady Katherine Parker have left Eaton-square for Homburg.

The Countess Dowager of Craven, accompanied by the Earl of Craven, arrived in Paris on Tuesday, en route for Germany.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale have left town for Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, N.B.

Viscount and Viscountess Pollington left town on Saturday for Germany.

Viscount Strathallan has left for his seat in Perthshire.

Lord and Lady Sherborne have left town for Sherborne Park, Gloucestershire.

Lord and Lady Aveland have left town for Scotland.

Marriages have taken place during the week between Earl Waldegrave and the Hon. Mary Dorothy Palmer, second daughter of Lord and Lady Selborne; Captain Leigh and Lady Elizabeth White, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bantry; and Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., and Miss Christina Anne Jessica Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of Mr. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P. for Whitehaven. The marriage of the Earl of Pembroke and Lady Gertrude Talbot is fixed to take place on the 19th inst.

The Extra Supplement.

"MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES."

When does the sun shine for this sort of hay? It shines, in general, from the age of fifteen to that of twenty-five, upon all healthy-minded young persons, whether "he" or "she" be the haymaker for "her" or for "him." A great deal of the hay is, nevertheless, spoiled by fits of foul weather, and by their frequent mistakes in the field of "Love's Labour's Lost." But some of it, we are happy to know, is safely gathered in a mature condition of sweetness and wholesomeness, for the moral provender of future married life. The young man and the maiden of graceful rusticity in Mr. Chester's picture are a very likely pair. The rake and the pitchfork will be laid down for a few minutes if the farmer's eye turn from them. But the sun will not stop shining all this summer day, and so Nature brings to perfection the produce of the field.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atwood, Alban T., to be Vicar of Leake-with-Nether Siltan. Brown, Elmit; Perpetual Curate of St. Jude's, Hull. Clapp, T.; Rector of Llanllwelly, Monmouthshire. Hewlett, J. P.; Vicar of Purton, Wiltshire. Higgins, Wm. Henry; Vicar of Foston-on-the-Wolds. Latreille, G. B.; Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist's, Hornsey. Merryweather, James White; Vicar of Oughtibridge. Meynell, Henry; Hon. Canon of Cumbrae. Montefiore, T. L.; Rector of Catherston-Leweston; Rural Dean of the third portion of the Deanery of Bridport, Dorset. Perry, G. H. A.; Vicar of Soulbury. Sinclair, Wm.; Rector of Pulborough; Prebendary in Chichester Cathedral. Storrs, Townsend; Vicar of St. Silas's, Sulcoates.

The Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, the new Dean of Worcester, was, on Thursday week, installed.

The Bishop of Winchester will be absent from England for the next two months, and all letters requiring attention from him should be sent to J. B. Lee, Esq., 2, Broad Sanctuary.

A beautiful stained-glass window has been placed in Manchester Cathedral by Mrs. Bowers, in memory of her husband, the late Dean. It is situated at the north-east end of the Derby Chapel, and comprises four lights, with tracery above.

The Rev. Arthur Robins has resolved to build a mission church in Bier-lane, Windsor, and towards the building fund her Majesty has contributed £100. Princess Christian has consented to lay the foundation-stone.

Christ Church, Weymouth, the memorial stone of which was laid by the Earl of Shaftesbury a year ago, was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury on Thursday week. It will accommodate 800 persons.

The same day the Bishop of Winchester consecrated Christ Church, Portsdown, which has been built at the sole cost of Mr. Deverell, of Purbrook Park, and preached from Hag. ii. 9. It is intended in some degree for the military of the garrison, and it has cost £5000.

Convocation for the northern province assembled in York Minster, on Thursday week, under letters from the Queen empowering them to discuss the question of the revision of the rubrics; but, owing to the advanced period of the Session of Parliament and other reasons, it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the question till February next.

Sir Robert Phillimore gave judgment in the Court of Arches, on Thursday, in the Exeter reredos case. He was of opinion that the Bishop had no power to order the removal of the reredos, and he did not consider that it presented any peril of idolatry. He did not see that the images were objectionable any more than the crucifix placed over the choir. The sentence of the Bishop as to the removal of the reredos would therefore be reversed.

The Rev. S. W. Lloyd, late Vicar of St. Thomas's, Portman-square, has been presented by the parishioners, on his appointment to Barham Rectory, Canterbury, with a handsome dessert-service (executed by Daniell and Son, of Wigmore-street), in addition to £1500 which had previously been subscribed as a testimonial to meet a similar grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to build a vicarage-house. A beautifully chased silver salver was also presented to him by the teachers and scholars of the day and Sunday schools. Mrs. Lloyd received from the poor an elegantly designed fernery, in token of the benefit they had received from the various parochial institutions over which she had so long presided.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Professorship of International Law and Diplomacy at Oxford, known as Chichele's, vacant by the resignation of the Right Hon. Montague Bernard, has been conferred upon Mr. Thomas Erskine Holland, B.C.L., M.A., of Exeter, and barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Cosmo Innes, Professor of Constitutional Law and History in the University of Edinburgh, is dead. Last Saturday the degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on Mr. Gordon, lately one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Medical degrees were conferred on 109 persons. The Hope chemistry prize, converted into a travelling scholarship of £100, was presented to Mr. R. M. Robertson. The Ettles prize, valued at about £40, was awarded to Mr. James Murdoch-Brown.

At a meeting of the trustees of Anderson's University, Glasgow, Dr. Alexander M. Buchanan has been elected Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. A. Wood Smith, Glasgow, Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

Eton College has closed for the autumn vacation. With reference to the Eton College election the following list of successful candidates has been published:—Tatham, H. F. W., 12 years of age; Inge, W. R., 14; Macnaghten, H. V., 12; Pott, C. P., 13; Benson, A. C., 12; Thomson, R. W., 12; Dimsdale, M. S., 14; Crosbie, C. N., 13; Boyle, W. H. D., 13; Herries, R. S., 13; Mumm, B. E., 12; Rogers, F. E., 13; Little, T. W., 12; Wood, E. M., 12; Dupuis, G. A. S., 13; Fowler, G. H., 12; Colman, A. F., 12; Cure, Ernest C., 12; Scudamore, C. P., 12; Hobhouse, Edmund, 13; Grinling, C. H., 14.

The examination of candidates for admission to Winchester College was held recently. The following names comprise the roll for New College, Oxford:—A. H. Stanton, W. F. Gorton, P. D. Ogle, L. J. T. Darwell, W. M. How, T. A. C. Hampson. Roll for Winchester College:—M. W. Benson, E. G. Stamp, H. J. Hardy, O. M. R. Thackwell, H. F. Kingdon, G. S. Vidal, W. H. Devenish, P. M. Bigge, A. H. Smith, L. F. Griffiths. Exhibitors in Commoners: J. A. Fort, W. W. How.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University distributed the prizes, last week, at the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, which has been remodelled.

St. Mary Magdalen's Day was the prize and breaking-up day at Magdalen College School, Oxford. The president of the college occupied the chair, and congratulated the school on its marked success in almost every branch of literary competition.

Eight scholarships to the University were among the distinctions of the year then concluding.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Mary-lebone and All Souls' Grammar School took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 23rd ult.—Mr. Forsyth, M.P., officiating as chairman. The prizes at King Edward VI's School, Berkhamstead, Herts, were presented the same day, in the presence of a large company.

The Lord Mayor attended the City of London School in state on the 24th ult., and distributed the prizes to the pupils, in the presence of a large assemblage; Dulwich College had its speech-day the same day, and the Archbishop of Canterbury distributed the prizes.

On Monday week Dean Stanley distributed the prizes at Archbishop Tenison's School; the Rev. Canon Barry presided in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, at the public distribution of prizes and certificates awarded by the Royal College of Preceptors to pupils in schools at the midsummer examination; and Lord Rosebery presided at the annual distribution of prizes at the middle-class schools, Cowper-street, City-road. The boys mustered about twelve hundred.

On Tuesday week prizes were distributed to the successful pupils at Marlborough College by the Head Master, Dr. Farrar; favourable reports were read by the Head Master and the examiners at the prize distribution in connection with the Stationers' School; General Napier, Director-General of Military Education, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, distributed the prizes and commissions gained by students of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; Admiral the Hon. Sir F. Grey distributed the prizes to the pupils at the Royal Naval School, New-cross; and the same day the half-yearly examination of the pupils at the Royal Naval Female School took place at Isleworth, in the presence of a large and distinguished company.

Wednesday week was the annual prize-day of the Manchester Grammar School, founded in 1519. The Surrey County School, at Cranleigh, was visited the same day by a large number of persons, on the occasion of the annual speech-day, when prizes won by successful pupils at the recent examination were distributed by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Bishop of Guildford.

The annual distribution of prizes at the schools in connection with University College, London, took place, on Thursday week, in the theatre of the college, in Gower-street—W. H. H. Cozens-Hardy, LL.B., presiding. Abingdon School celebrated founders' day on the same day. The Bishop of Oxford preached the school sermon, and afterwards distributed the prizes in the large school-room. This was the annual gala day at St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, a prosperous and rapidly-rising institution, established nearly a quarter of a century ago, by the present warden, the Rev. Thomas Stevens, the Rector of the pretty but secluded Berkshire parish in which the college buildings are situated. The school, which opened in 1850 with two boys, now numbers nearly 130, and when the additional rooms now in progress are completed they will afford accommodation for about forty more students. Admiral Sir W. Tarleton, K.C.B., and Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., Lords of the Admiralty, made the annual inspection of the Greenwich Royal Naval Hospital School, and distributed the prizes to the successful scholars. Admiral Tarleton expressed publicly the approval of the Admiralty of the arrangements, progress, and condition of the school.

Yesterday week the Marquis of Salisbury, the Secretary of State for India, distributed the prizes to the pupils at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, near Egham, in the presence of a large number of visitors. On the same day the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students at the Croydon Middle-Class School, which has been instituted out of Archbishop Whitgift's munificent endowment, was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The annual speeches of Malvern College were delivered before a large assemblage, and the Easter and midsummer prizes were distributed by Mr. G. E. Martin. The prizes at Clifton College were distributed in Big School, in the presence of a large assemblage of the relatives and friends of the pupils—the Rev. James Heyworth, chairman of the council, presiding. Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., distributed the prizes to the students at the Grammar School, Bradford.

The governing body of Shrewsbury School have held an inquiry into the case of alleged excessive flogging, recently reported, and have come to the conclusion that the Head Master was justified in inflicting the punishment.

The Rev. S. C. Vowles, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and formerly of Marlborough College, has been elected Principal of Sydney College, Bath.

Mr. Bion Reynolds, B.A., scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, nineteenth wrangler, and M.A., London, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

Dr. Thorpe, formerly Demonstrator of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Yorkshire College of Science. He has been engaged for the last four years at Anderson's University, Glasgow.

The following have been elected to Open Scholarships at Highgate School:—J. de K. Hankin to one of £70, from the Rev. E. Parry's, Slough; P. R. Christie to one of £50, from Rotherham Grammar School; E. O. Newland to one of £40, from Christ's Hospital; J. B. H. Carmichael to one of £40 from the Rev. Dodd's, Godalming. The following have also been elected Foundationers:—G. R. Davenport, H. Barber, E. J. Tatham, F. B. Box, and H. Orton Smith, all of Highgate School.

Lord Fitzwalter distributed the prizes on Wednesday afternoon at the Dover College.

The collection for the Pope in Dublin for this year amounts to £2000.

It is stated in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Major-General Sir Charles W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Mayor of Leicester, on Monday, laid, with Masonic honours, the memorial stone of the municipal buildings in course of erection at Leicester, which are to cost £30,000.

The Bank Directors, on Thursday, advanced the minimum rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it was fixed on the previous Thursday, to 4 per cent.

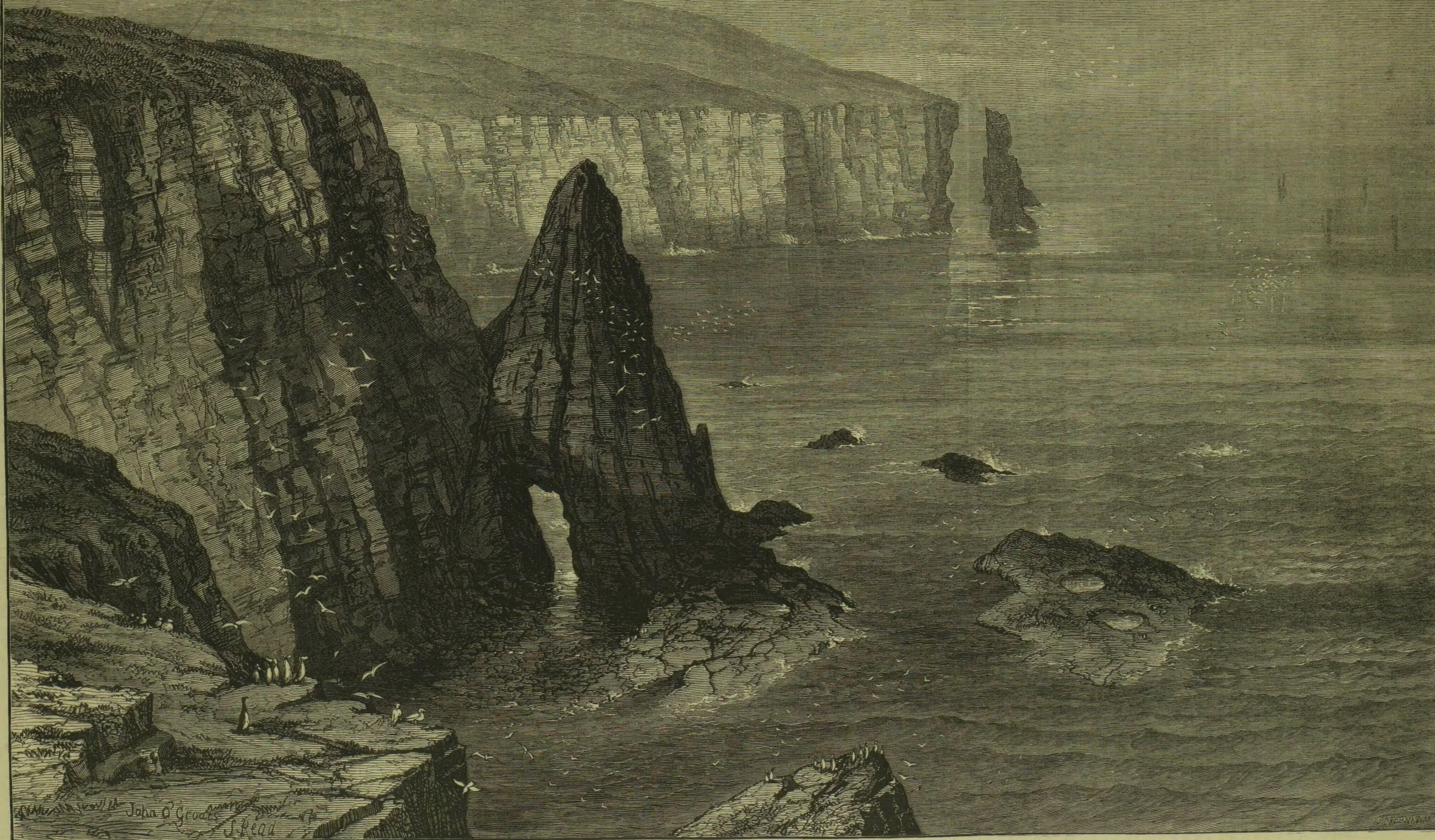
On the expiration of Mr. Samuel Osborne's term of office as Master Cutler, on Tuesday, the appointment was conferred by the Cutlers' Company on Mr. George Wilson, managing director of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield.

Lord Redesdale, as Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, gave his sessional dinner, on Saturday last, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich; and the Ministerial whitebait dinner took place, on Wednesday, at Greenwich.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Richard Reade, her Majesty's Consul for the province of Scutari, to be Consul for the vilayet of the Danube, to reside at Roustehouk; and Mr. Arthur Raby, her Majesty's Consul in the islands of the Greek Archipelago, to be Consul for the province of Scutari.



BURNING OF THE LANDING-STAGE AT LIVERPOOL.



OPENING OF THE SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS RAILWAY: DUNCANSBY HEAD, JOHN O' GROATS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 6.

The last séance of the National Assembly was held yesterday, setting free the few hundred deputies who have been conscientiously remaining at Versailles for the final sittings to betake themselves, if so minded, to those sylvan scenes of which old General Changarnier has recently revealed himself to be so ardent an admirer. The prorogation has been voted by a large majority, and until Nov. 30 next the whilom Versailles opera-house will be bereft of its turbulent tenants. The deputies are once more to be placed in close communication with their respective constituents, and it is to be hoped that those of the Right will return to the Assembly, next winter, somewhat more enlightened regarding the real inclinations of France, and also prepared to act in accordance with them. By these means alone can they hope to conciliate their electors and secure their return to the new Legislative Body, the advent of which, in spite of the recent determination not to dissolve, is nearer at hand than they fondly suppose.

When the motions in favour of adjourning were discussed, on Friday last, they found an uncompromising opponent in the person of M. Gambetta, who, in spite of numerous boisterous interruptions, perseveringly set forth, first, that the Assembly had not the right of taking rest until it had fulfilled the constituent mandate which it had usurped; secondly, that the adjournment, which the Royalists hoped would be productive of peace and concord, would have a precisely contrary effect, as the Assembly would return in four months' time even more divided and powerless than it is to-day; and, thirdly, that, if the Chamber persisted in adjourning, it was its duty to do so for as short and not as long a period as possible; and, moreover, to raise, before it separated, the state of siege now oppressing forty-two departments, and by voting the "Loi de Cadres" to complete the defensive organisation of France. There were many brilliant oratorical passages in the course of the ex-dictator's speech, and he was remarkably happy in the cutting rejoinders with which he encountered the ceaseless interruptions of the Monarchists and Bonapartists. After his argumentative oration came a rambling, prosy discourse from M. Clapier, a feeble supporter of the Septennate, who, on mounting the tribune, had to wait at least five minutes, until the applause which greeted M. Gambetta's return to his seat had subsided. Radical M. Busson followed with a question as to what would be the home policy of the Cabinet during the coming vacation, and whether the Ministry was resolved to put "down with a strong hand all Royalist conspiracies." To this the Marquis de Francien replied by formally protesting in favour of the right of the Monarchists to conspire for M. de Chambord's restoration, thereby calling up a perfect tempest, which was only partially stilled by the Cabinet announcing its intention of acting "with moderation, firmness, and impartiality." Eventually, on the motion for an adjournment till Nov. 30 being put to the vote, it was carried by a large majority.

Saturday gave rise to a most exciting incident in the Assembly. At the commencement of the sitting M. Schœlcher, a prominent Radical member, deputy for La Martinique, said he had read in the *Journal Officiel* that, on the previous day, M. Galloni d'Istria (a member of the Imperialist faction) had interrupted M. Gambetta with the expression, "In 1852 the Republic fell, amid the contempt and disgust of all honest people." M. Schœlcher desired to know whether the words were correctly reported, and whether M. Galloni d'Istria maintained them. The latter was for the moment absent; but M. de Gavardie, an impetuous Royalist, shrieked out that he indorsed them; whereupon several Republican deputies rushed across the hemicycle as if bent upon resorting to personal violence. Tremendous confusion ensued, which only increased when M. Schœlcher, turning round to M. Gavardie, gave him the lie direct at the top of his voice. President Buffet, of course, at once called the offender to order, and energetically remonstrated with the wranglers on both sides, but nothing he could say had the slightest effect, and he was driven to the terrible expedient of putting on the official hat, and thereby suspending the sitting. The concluding séances of the Assembly were chiefly taken up with debates on the Budget of 1875, which was eventually passed with only one dissentient voice. The Committee of Permanence, who have to meet from time to time during the recess, have been appointed, and consist of sixteen Royalist or Bonapartist and nine Republican members.

In another ten days we shall have an election in the department of Calvados, when M. le Provost de Launay, a functionary of the Second Empire, will be the Imperialist, and M. Aubert, an advocate of Honfleur, the Republican candidate. Le Calvados is notorious as being one of the most Bonapartist departments in the country, although at the last election it returned Republican candidates by immense majorities. M. Aubert's chances of success are not regarded as being particularly brilliant.

The sadly-celebrated protracted suit between the Prince and Princess de Bauffremont (née de Chimay) has at length come to a close, the Princess having succeeded in securing a decree of separation from her husband, whose conduct the Court of Appeal proclaims to have been "profoundly offensive to morality and to the dignity of marriage." The Princess is to have the charge of the children, but the father is to be permitted to see them occasionally, and in case of difficulty as to the condition of the interviews further application is to be made to the tribunal. The Princess originally instituted proceedings against her husband some six years ago, so that, with regard to judicial separations, it can scarcely be said that they manage these matters better in France.

An uncomfortable feeling prevails with reference to the rumoured intervention of Germany in Spanish affairs, more especially as M. Goutant Biron, the French Ambassador at Berlin, who was absent at Schlangenbad, has been ordered to return immediately to his post.

SPAIN.

A somewhat startling despatch, alleged to be from Prince Bismarck to the French Government, has been published in Madrid. The German Minister, says the communication in question, calls the attention of the French authorities to the establishment of a Carlist arsenal on the French side of the Pyrenees, and to the opportunities allowed the Carlists for proceeding along the frontier without the risk of meeting Spanish troops. It is added that the Emperor of Germany is prepared to adopt means to prevent this, and is, in any case, disposed to send a German fleet into Spanish waters. No time has been lost by the Berlin authorities in giving, through Reuter's agency, a direct repudiation of the alleged despatch.

The British Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Drummond, has left Malta for Barcelona. From Kiel it is reported that two German gun-boats are to leave immediately for the northern coast of Spain.

Complaints are still made in Madrid that the French authorities are doing nothing to prevent the passing to and fro of Carlists across the Franco-Spanish frontier. It is stated on

the authority of the *Moniteur* that the Duchess of Madrid has decided to leave her residence at Pau, in compliance with friendly representations as to the embarrassment her continued presence might cause to the French Government.

The *Official Gazette* of Wednesday states that the Carlists in an engagement at Marz (Tarragona) lost twenty-four killed and eighteen prisoners. General Merello has effected a junction with the brigade under General Ciriot at Olot. The *Gazette* confirms the statement of the flight of the Carlists from that town.

An attempt has been made by Carlists to carry off General Espartero from his estate near Logrono, but it was frustrated by a body of cavalry sent by General Zabala.

An official inquiry made at Cuenca is said to have shown that, on the day after the capture of the town, the Carlists massacred many Republicans, and did not spare even sick men in their beds. Letters from Catalonia state that the Carlists there recently shot 280 Republican prisoners, and it is said that the Spanish Foreign Minister is about to address a circular to the representatives of the Government abroad calling attention to the cruel and barbarous manner in which the followers of Don Carlos are carrying on the war.

The Spanish Minister at Berlin is reported to have contracted with the largest military outfitter there for the full equipment of 125,000 soldiers.

The Government have decided to send a reinforcement of 12,000 men to Cuba.

Another act of brigandage is reported. A rich banker has been seized on his way to France, and compelled to sign a draught for 180,000*fr.* to obtain his release. Eleven of the gang who seized Mr. Haselden, and who were afterwards arrested, have been sent for trial by a criminal court.

Several persons engaged in fabricating notes on the Bank of France have been arrested in Madrid.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has written an autograph letter to Prince Bismarck congratulating him on his recent escape from assassination, and highly eulogising his abilities.

The Emperor has sent the decoration of the Order of the White Eagle to Lieutenant-General Eugène Yegorow, of the Engineers, on his attaining to his jubilee in the service, which he entered fifty years since.

General Potapoff, Governor-General of Wilna, has been appointed chief of the gendarmerie, vice Count Schouvaloff. General Albedinsky succeeds General Potapoff at Wilna. The resignation of General Lewaschoff as chief of the general staff of the gendarmerie has been accepted.

Ten men and two women have been tried for the offence of circulating revolutionary proclamations, and six of them were sentenced to various terms of hard labour from three to ten years, and the others to short imprisonments.

TURKEY.

Calouli Pasha has been appointed Minister of Commerce, and is succeeded in his post of Prefect of Constantinople by Kadi-Bey. Mustecha Pasha is Minister of Public Works.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Ministry has been reconstructed. Mr. Korfeld becomes Premier and Attorney-General, and Mr. Service replaces Mr. Langton as Treasurer.

INDIA.

The Viceroy, according to a Reuter's telegram from Calcutta, has gone to Assam.

A telegram from the Governor-General, of Monday's date, states that the prospects of the crops in the south-western districts are improved, but that more rain is required. No fresh deaths from famine are reported.

The New York press is occupied with a scandal in which the name of the Rev. H. Ward Beecher is implicated.

Advices from the Hague report further successes of the Dutch forces in Acheen. The health of the troops, however, is not altogether satisfactory.

The national debt of the United States was diminished during July by 1,283,860*dols.* The total amount on Aug. 1 was 2,141,804,381*dols.*

Bishop Conrad Martin was arrested at Paderborn, on Tuesday, to undergo the term of eighteen weeks' imprisonment to which he has been sentenced.

A meeting was recently held in Berlin of the Roman Catholics there, at which it was resolved to form an association for the purpose of bringing about a closer political union among the members of that Church.

The election of Monsignor Stojkovic as Patriarch of the Servian Church having been annulled by the Crown, the Servian Church Congress proceeded to a new election. Traskovics, Roumanian Metropolitan, was elected by 56 out of 63 votes.

The International Sanitary Congress at Vienna broke up on Saturday. A representative of the Austrian Government thanked the Congress for their labours, the President of the Congress reviewed their proceedings, and the Italian delegate acknowledged the official addresses.

There is news from Natal to June 27. Bishop Colenso's appeal on behalf of the rebel chief Langabalele was read before the Governor in Council on the 22nd. The Council adjourned for two days to give the Bishop an opportunity of appearing in person. It was then agreed to allow the senior advocate of the Supreme Court to plead on June 29.

General Sir J. Hope Grant has made a report on the sham fight which took place near Aldershot on the 29th ult. He states that, on the whole, the brigades were well handled and were skilfully placed in position, but points out several errors in military tactics that were committed by both divisions.

The competitions at the tenth annual meeting of the National Artillery Association have been held this week. The competitors in camp number 1100, of whom 140 come from Scotland, 200 from the north of England, 330 from London and the southern home counties, 200 from Lancashire and Cheshire, and thirty from Wales. Many artillery volunteers were refused entrance solely on the ground that the camp is limited and that the ranges will not permit of more than a certain amount of work being got over in the week.

A memorial statue, erected by subscription, was unveiled, on Wednesday, at Enderby, Leicestershire, to the memory of the late Charles Brooks, of the firm of Jonas Brooks Brothers, cotton-spinners, Meltham Mills, Huddersfield, founder of the Meltham Convalescent Home, and for eight years a resident of Enderby, which place contains many proofs of deceased's munificence. The memorial, erected in front of the village schools, also rebuilt by deceased, consists of granite and white marble columns, on which is placed a bust of Mr. Brooks, above being an angel, representing Charity, protecting two figures symbolical of the sick and untaught.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Through the liberality of the supporters of the Stockwell Orphanage, the children maintained at that institution enjoyed a pleasant excursion to Margate on Wednesday.

Dean Stanley gave a lecture at Wellington Hall, Islington, yesterday week, on the subject of the Roman catacombs, in which he pointed out that these relics of the past are especially interesting, as indicating the belief of the early Christians.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Prime Warden, and the rest of the governing body of the Fishmongers' Company entertained Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., Lord Mayor, and a select company at dinner, on Tuesday, in their corporate hall, situated at the north end of London Bridge.

After an interval of four years, the time-honoured custom of a Ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich was revived on Wednesday. A steamer left the Speaker's staircase at the Palace of Westminster, and conveyed a number of members of the Government. The Earl of Rosslyn was in the chair.

The number of paupers relieved in the metropolis in the fifth week of July was 91,945. Of these 33,178 were relieved in the workhouses and 58,767 out of doors. Last year the respective numbers were 33,102 and 64,970. The number of vagrants relieved in London on the last day of the fifth week of July was 538—415 men, 146 women, and 27 children.

At a special meeting of the council of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Tuesday at the house of the institute, 8, Adelphi-terrace, it was announced that the total number of members was now 525. Twenty-three new members were enrolled. Among the writers of papers announced for the coming session are Professors Challis, Palmer, Nicholson, T. C. D., Principal Dawson, Dr. C. B. Radcliffe, and Dr. W. J. Irons. With a view to aiding in the observations on the transit of Venus, the institute has communicated with its members in Natal, India, and other places, more especially in regard to obtaining photographs. The next meeting for the admission of members and associates will be held on the 15th inst.

The frigate *Arethusa* is now being fitted up as a training-ship for the "London Arabs" who are rescued from the streets by the managers of the Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children in Great Queen-street. It will be the consort of the *Chichester*, which was opened as a training-ship in 1837, and contains 214 boys. The Earl of Shaftesbury was present, on Monday, at the inauguration of the *Arethusa*. At the meeting on the upper deck at luncheon Lord Shaftesbury was supported by Lady Burdett-Coutts and Lady Mary Powys, Lord Harrowby, the Hon. H. D. Ryder, and others. Lady Burdett-Coutts provides the means for this refuge.

An application made on behalf of Mrs. Margaret Barclay-Allardice, widow, who claims the dignity of the earldom of Airth, in the Peerage of Scotland, for the production of documents which were stated to be in the custody of the Duke of Montrose, was, on Tuesday, dismissed by the Committee of the House of Lords, on the ground that no good reason had been shown why the ordinary course of calling the Duke a witness and then requiring him to produce the documents should be departed from. Their Lordships also delivered judgment on the claim of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne to the dignity of Baroness Nairne in the Peerage of Scotland. The counsel for the Crown having expressed themselves satisfied with the evidence, their Lordships allowed the claim.

The Lord Mayor has thus distributed the sum of £500 left with him for public charity by the Emperor of Russia, after his Imperial Majesty's visit to the City:—The Metropolitan Free Hospital, £100; the London Hospital, £50; the Dreadnought (Seamen's) Hospital, £50; the Poplar Hospital, £50; the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, £40; the City of London Truss Society, £25; the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, £25; the Surgical Aid Society, £25; the Seamen's Chapel, £20; the Royal Alfred Aged Seamen's Institution, £25; the Goulston-square Baths, £25; the City Dispensary, £20; the Finsbury Dispensary, £20; and the Victoria Hospital, £25. The Emperor has sent to Colonel Fraser, C.B., the Commissioner of the City Police, a valuable ring as a souvenir of his visit.

A conversazione was given, on Wednesday, by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, at their rooms, in Bloomsbury-square. The principal object of the reunion was to receive the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the members of which they invited to meet them on the present occasion. The visitors were received by Mr. Hills, the president, and other members of the council. The company was numerous, and the various rooms, in which were exhibited medical and economic plants, presented by the Royal Botanical Society, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations of various kinds, microscopes, patent recording thermometers, and other instruments of interest, were speedily occupied. After some time spent in the inspection of the specimens and preparations, the guests were entertained by the president and members of the society. The first meeting of the conference took place on Thursday. Usually the British pharmaceutical conferences have followed the yearly meetings of the Royal Society, but on the present occasion they have assembled in Bloomsbury-square, where the president of the conference delivered the opening address, and where papers have been read.

Last week 2327 births and 1651 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 40, while the deaths were 205 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three previous weeks had been 20, 24, and 25, was again 25 last week. The 1651 deaths included 2 from smallpox, 14 from measles, 41 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 14 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 365 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 471 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 178 to 524 in the five preceding weeks. These 471 deaths were 92 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from diarrhoea and diphtheria showed a slight excess, whereas those referred to the five other diseases were below the average. The 41 fatal cases of scarlet fever, of which 18 occurred in East London, were 11 less than those in the previous week. The 27 deaths referred to fever were 20 below the corrected weekly average, and included 7 certified as typhus, 12 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the nine previous weeks had risen from 21 to 389, declined to 365 last week, and only exceeded the corrected average by 16; in the thirtieth week of the three years 1871-2-3 the numbers were 211, 394, and 305 respectively. The 365 last week included 302 of infants under one year of age, 36 of children aged between one and five years, and 19 persons aged sixty and upwards. The deaths of 19 infants and young children, and of 2 adults aged sixty-three and sixty-four years, were referred to simple cholera and to choleraic diarrhoea.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

No man ever commenced a racing season with brighter prospects than M. Lefevre had at the opening of 1874, yet it may be truly said that he has been "doomed to be near, yet never to be first." Fecossais is indeed "fallen from his high estate;" and, ere after another, Feu d'Amour, Miss Toto, La Coureuse, Novateur, and others of his gigantic stud, failed to fulfil their great two-year-old promise. His ill-fortune has been so heart-breaking that his retirement from the turf, which was reported at Goodwood last week, occasioned far more regret than surprise. We are happy, however, to state that the rumour was based on very insufficient foundations, the real fact being that M. Lefevre has merely sold a share in his stud to Count Lagrange. The union of the famous "tricolour" with the scarcely less formidable Gladiateur colours ought to produce great results, and no victories will be more popular than those of the new confederates.

The Goodwood Meeting, taken altogether, was singularly barren of interest, and has cast no Leger "shadows before;" for, in spite of his handicap successes, we cannot regard Scamp as a very promising outsider. The withdrawals of King Lud, Boiard, and Flageolet rendered the Cup far less important than usual, and, as Organist fell lame in the course of the race, the finish was left to Doncaster and Kaiser. The former was conceding 7 lb.; but though he ran a little shiftilly at the finish, he won pretty cleverly by a neck, affording one more proof that Kaiser is an overrated horse, and does no more proof than a strongly-run race over a long course. M. Lefevre's ill-luck seemed to take a turn on the Cup day, for Mirliflor, improving greatly on his Ascot form, secured the Prince of Wales's Stakes, which was worth £2200, and, thanks to a magnificent piece of riding by Fordham, Trombone (9st. 6lb.) just beat Modena (8st. 7lb.) and a large field for the Chichester Stakes. Régalaide was not quite equal to the task of conceding 3 lb. to the Lady Coventry filly over the T.Y.C.; still, she was only beaten by a head after a good fight, and time ought to work wonders for her. The two-year-old form of the year, already perplexing enough, was further complicated by the result of the Molecomb Stakes, in which the unbeaten Telescope seemed completely crushed by his penalty, and never got rear Craig Millar. The latter is a fine colt by Blair Athol—Miss Roland; still, Camballo disposed of him cleverly enough in the July Stakes at Newmarket. No two-year-old seems able to keep in form for two days together this season, and we can only conclude that the hardness of the ground has rendered them altogether unreliable.

The last day's racing was not particularly good, though the Chesterfield Stakes brought out a field of seventeen. This race is famous for the victories of such good horses as Broomielaw, Ostreger, and Vespasian, under very heavy weights, the last-named carrying no less than 10st. 4lb.; but Lowlander, who seemed to have lost all his Ascot form, proved a poor successor to them, and Dalham (5st. 12lb.), an own brother to the notorious Curate, won easily. The result of the Nassau Stakes was a terrible blow to backers, who laid 6 to 4 on La Coureuse, as well they might do when Aventurière, whom she beat easily in the One Thousand, carried a 5-lb. penalty. The distance was precisely the same, yet, strange to say, all Fordham's efforts on the favourite could not avert defeat, and Lord Ailesbury's filly won by a head. The meeting wound up tamely with two walks-over.

The first day at Brighton was not favoured with fine weather, and there was a good deal of the sea mist which is the bane of this meeting. In the first race Sugarcane showed a glimpse of the form which gained him a triple victory at Ascot last year, and the wretched running of Régénérateur thoroughly exposed the "nakedness of the land" in France this season. A mile has always been too far for Oxonian, and he could never make Lemnos gallop in the Champagne Stakes; while Scamp (8st. 3lb.) won the Brighton Stakes in such good style that 33 to 1 has since been accepted about him for the St. Leger. The Brighton Cup, on Wednesday, proved a perfect failure, and as there were but three runners it was only presented by the liberality of the committee. Mr. Savile started both Kaiser and Lilian, and declared to win with the latter, in order to escape the penalties that Kaiser would have incurred for several important races, had he come in first. Kidbrooke was the only opponent of the pair, and he merely entered to make a field. The fine performance of Modena in the Stewards' Cup proved what a "good thing" the corresponding race at Goodwood was for her, as then she was asked to give Novateur, who finished fifth, 4 lb., and now she successfully conceded no less than 25 lb. Odds were laid on Slumber for the Kemp Town Stakes; but she ran inexplicably badly, and Wallsend, a two-year-old in Lord Portsmouth's stables, won just as he liked.

The Queen's prize, one of the most important races of the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, was sailed for at Cowes on Tuesday last, and eventually the Egeria won very easily, accomplishing the distance in the unusually fast time of 5 hrs. 10 min. The Arrow was second, and the Shark third.

On Saturday evening last a grand polo-match took place at Windsor, between the officers of the 7th Hussars and 1st Life Guards. H.R.H. Prince Arthur played with the former team; and, after a hard struggle, the game resulted in a tie, each side making two goals.

Rugby met Marlborough at Lord's, last week; and though the latter had all the best of it in the first innings, yet none of the eleven made much of a stand in the second, and Rugby won by five wickets. John Jackson, the once famous Notts bowler, had a benefit at Nottingham last week, the match being Nottinghamshire v. the M.C.C. and Ground. No large scores were made on either side; but the county had all the best of it throughout, and eventually won by nine wickets. The famous Canterbury week commenced on Monday last, with a match between a combined team of Kent and Gloucestershire and England, when the latter suffered defeat by fifty-four runs, solely owing to the magnificent play of Mr. W. G. Grace, who has proved himself of late more worthy than ever of his proud title of "champion." He compiled two grand scores of 94 and 121, made without a single chance, and took no less than ten wickets. Mr. C. J. Thornton (35) hit eight fours in five overs, and the Hon. F. Bennett (47) played well. On the opposite side Mr. I. D. Walker (42), Jupp (48), Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell (50), Greenwood (53 and 31), and Reynolds (57) did best; but unfortunately Osocroft was disabled just as he seemed "set" for a long score.

On Monday last the American base-ball players gave the first exhibition of their national game in London at Lord's Ground. The fielding of the men is extremely smart and good, and they show great powers of hitting, considering the awkward shape of the bats used in the game; but we doubt if base-ball—some of the rules of which are very complicated—will ever find much favour in this country.

The time-honoured sculling-race for Doggett's Coat and Badge took place on Saturday afternoon last, the course being, as usual, from the Old Swan at London Bridge to the White Swan at Chelsea. There were six starters, and, after a series of fouls, which imparted a pleasing uncertainty to the result of the contest, R. W. Purwood (Wapping) won by four lengths.

G. W. P. Curd (Blackwall) was second, and W. H. Biffen (Hammersmith), third.

The annual fête of the London Swimming Club took place in the Serpentine, on Monday morning, when the principal race was won easily by Jones, of Leeds.

On the same day some members of the Middlesex Bicycle Club had a race from Bath to London, the distance of 107 miles being accomplished by Mr. Walker, the winner, in a little over ten hours.

LAW AND POLICE.

The principal recommendations of the Judges as to circuits include (according to the *Times*) the division of the northern counties into two circuits, to be called the north-eastern and north-western circuits respectively. The redistribution of the districts comprised in the midland and other circuits follows as a matter of course. The division of the North and South Wales circuits is maintained, and the importance of Swansea and Cardiff is recognised by the recommendation that two Judges shall go to the Glamorgan Assizes. On the other hand, the name of the home circuit is to be heard no more. It is first expressly recommended that no assize be held in Surrey, and then the counties of Kent and Sussex are annexed to the Norfolk circuit. These recommendations require no Act of Parliament to enable them to be carried into effect. On being ordered by the Queen in Council they will have the force of law, and may be referred to under the title of "Rules of Court."

The benchers of Gray's Inn have discharged an inexorable, however unwelcome, duty in the resolutions they passed on Saturday last respecting Dr. Kenealy. They have decided, after allowing ample time to Dr. Kenealy to defend himself, that he is unfit to be any longer a Master of the Bench of their society. He consequently ceases to be a Benchet, and he is prohibited from dining in the hall of the society until further orders. They have thus been content, for the present, to pronounce Dr. Kenealy unfit to belong to the governing body of his inn; but they express their intention to consider the case further. The question has been raised whether Dr. Kenealy has not deserved dismissal from the Bar also.

Mr. Weightman, a barrister, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court and sentenced by Mr. Commissioner Kerr to six months' hard labour for purloining books from the Inner Temple Library some time ago, has, since his liberation from confinement, been called upon by his Benchers to answer for his conduct, and has been disbarred.

Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Tuesday, granted an interim injunction in a case in which Mr. Charles Reade sought to restrain Mr. French from publishing and selling the plays "Masks and Faces" and "It is Never Too Late to Mend."

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Vice-Chancellor Bacon, in the suit of the National Bank v. Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna, M.P., which had taken many days in hearing, and has created much interest in commercial circles. The decision in his Honour came to was that the directors had dealt unlawfully with the partnership property, and ordered an account to be taken of the profits they had made, and declared them liable to refund such amount to the shareholders of the bank, and pay the costs of the suit.

At the Bankruptcy Court Mr. Turquand has been appointed receiver and manager of the estate of Yglesias and Co., the liabilities of which are now estimated at £454,000, and the assets at £60,000. A failure on the Stock Exchange—Messrs. Holderness, Nott, and Co.'s—has been followed by adjudication. The assets are £20,000 nominal against liabilities £80,000. Messrs. Grant, Brodie, and Co., who carry on the business of commission merchants at East India Avenue, have presented a petition for liquidation, estimating their liabilities at £185,000. Mr. Turquand has been appointed receiver of the estate. Upon the application of Mr. J. Linklater his Honour also appointed Mr. Turquand receiver to the estate of Messrs. Farthing and Co., who are commission agents, of Brabant-court, who have presented a petition for liquidation, estimating their liabilities at £81,000, a great portion of which is expected to run off.

At the Huntingdonshire Assizes there were no prisoners for trial, and the Lord Chief Baron was presented by the Under-Sheriff with a pair of white gloves. The Lord Chief Baron, with a special jury, tried the case of "Maule v. Fowler," an action for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is the daughter of a solicitor living at Godmanchester, who is clerk of the peace for the county, and at the time of her engagement to the defendant was eighteen years of age. The defendant is a solicitor, practising at Huntingdon, and is thirty-four years of age. A verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £1250—was found.

An action was brought at the Glamorganshire Assizes, on Monday week, by Miss Ann Theophilus, of Llandovery, against the Rev. J. D. Havard, curate in sole charge of Greenfield, near Holywell, Flintshire, for breach of promise of marriage. Damages were laid at £1000. Voluminous correspondence on the part of the defendant was read, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her £250.

At Derry Assizes, on Wednesday week, Miss Leslie obtained £300 damages against Dr. Bass, of Coleraine, for a breach of promise of marriage; and at Wicklow Assizes a young lady obtained £400 damages against Mr. Nicholas Hayes, of Wexford, for breach of promise of marriage.

The case of the Rev. Father O'Keefe v. Dr. Keating, in which the plaintiff claimed £4000 for libel, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for £5 damages.

Mr. John Henry Barker, the senior magistrate at Clerkenwell, has been compelled by failing health to resign his post, and Mr. Thomas Irwin Barstow has been chosen in his place.

Three men were sentenced, at the Middlesex Petty Sessions, last week—two to six months' hard labour, and one, an old convict, to ten years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision, for having stolen a watch. Two other men, who had stolen bank notes from a young man who had foolishly intrusted them with the money, were also sentenced to imprisonment for a year and eighteen months respectively.

William Samuel Morris, who has been for many years chief cashier to Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., the well-known publishers, was charged before Mr. Alderman Owen, at Guildhall, yesterday week, with embezzling several thousands of pounds belonging to his employers. In 1873 the prisoner failed to account for £1249. He was committed for trial.

At the Guildhall, on Tuesday, George Dewar, a child only eleven years of age, was charged with attempting to pass a forged cheque for £15 10s., which had evidently been stolen from the office of his employers. The little culprit, who is the son of respectable parents, said he found the cheque in King William-street, and that he wanted the money to go to Scotland to see his sister. Messrs. Gosling, the bankers, upon whom the cheque had been drawn, in consideration of the child's tender years, withdrew the charge, and the prisoner, having been reprimanded, was handed over to his father.

A pseudo Irish Lord, John Mullins by name, was sent to prison, on Tuesday, for robbing a coloured seaman of £10, whom he met in a public-house in St. George's-street. Mr. Mullins told his black companion that he was a member of the Irish aristocracy, upon the strength of which the black simpleton lent the white swindler the £10 in question. Of course he was not seen by his dupe again until the money was spent. Lord John Mullins has been sentenced by the Thames police magistrate to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, as a slight acknowledgment of his ability.

Three West-End tradesmen have been each fined twenty shillings and costs at Bow-street for having sold green peas slightly adulterated with copper. It was shown that the peas were sold in tins as received from the manufacturers.

A singular case of assault was before the Marlborough-street magistrate on Monday. A deaf-and-dumb man, engaged as a shoeblack, had, while drunk, beaten his wife, who is also deaf and dumb, and kicked her in the stomach. The defendant was sent to prison for two months.

James Needham, a member of the metropolitan police, was brought before the Greenwich magistrate, on Monday, charged with violently assaulting an old man, Mr. Charles Porter. The only excuse which the constable could put forward in defence was that the complainant remarked that it was an awful sight to see a young woman, whom the constable claimed as his wife, drunk. The defence did not satisfy the magistrate, who committed "54 M" for two months, with hard labour.

A boy has been sentenced by the Hammersmith magistrate to fourteen days' imprisonment and a flogging, for the offence of shooting stones from a catapult at a passing train.

Edwin Cussans, the sausage-maker, of Hackney, who was lately charged at Worship-street with having had in his possession a quantity of meat in a disgustingly-bad condition, was brought up on remand last week. The magistrate fined him £5 for each piece of meat seized, or £90 in all; and, as the money was not paid, the defendant was sent to prison for a month. William Cussans, said to be a brother of the defendant, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for having kept for sale some sausage-meat even worse than that in the other case.—At Hammersmith, on Wednesday week, a man named Chapman, carrying on what he called co-operative stores, was fined £20 and costs for having diseased meat.—William Saville, butcher, Pendleton, was, on Tuesday, fined £21 10s. and costs for exposing for sale a quantity of meat unfit for human food.

George Offord was last week sentenced at Guildford, for burglary at Kingston and shooting the policeman who apprehended him, to twenty years' penal servitude. Baron Cleasby ordered £20 to be paid to the policeman Kerrison as a mark of honour for the gallantry he had displayed on the occasion.

Thomas Fisher, twenty-two, a sorting clerk in the Leeds Post-Office, was sentenced, on Tuesday, to five years' penal servitude for stealing post letters. There were eighty-five cases of theft in which the stolen property had been traced to the prisoner. A young letter-carrier named Arthur Start was sentenced to a like punishment for a similar offence.

John B. Wrigley, stockbroker, was sentenced at Manchester, on Tuesday, to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for appropriating moneys intrusted to him for investment in shares.—James Stenhouse Meldrum, dyer, bleacher, and printer, was charged with having falsified his books within four months of his bankruptcy, with a view to defraud his creditors, to the extent of £45,000. The prisoner pleaded guilty to three counts in the indictment, which charged him with having obtained credit under false pretences.

Thomas Mountford, boot and shoe manufacturer, of Stafford, was, on Saturday week, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for concealing from his trustee in bankruptcy cheques amounting to £1812, with intent to defraud his creditors.

At Hailsham, on Wednesday, Mary and Cecilia Ripley were remanded on a charge of stealing £248 belonging to their aunt, Letitia Ripley. The whole family, it appears, are pedlars. Prosecutrix had boarded the money in a cupboard in her bedroom, and the evidence tended to show that the young women, in her absence, had obtained access to it from the loft above, and had abstracted the money. In searching the house of Cecilia's father the police found, under the boarding of the bed-room, nearly £300 in gold and silver, tied up in an old stocking. This the father stated was his.

At the Manchester Assizes, on Monday, the trial of John M'Carthy for the murder of James Metcalf, at Oldham, was concluded. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

A military fête on a large scale, in which 3000 soldiers belonging to the Woolwich and other garrisons were engaged, took place on Wednesday, under official sanction, at the North Woolwich Gardens. The bands of the Royal Horse Artillery and 93rd Highlanders were present. A double set of sports had been arranged, and prizes were spiritedly competed for. Amateur dramatic performances were given in the theatre of the gardens, as well as assaults of arms, the whole concluding with a display of fireworks.

The high-court business meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters was begun on Monday in Worcester. Nearly 500 delegates were present, constituting the largest gathering of the kind ever held. Signor Bellini, a wire-rope dancer, in descending from the wire at the close of his performance, fell and broke one of his legs. The chief subject of debate on Wednesday was with respect to the part which the Dublin officers took in urging the Government to grant a general amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, and a resolution was passed condemning the practice of Foresters joining in political demonstrations.

A conference of representatives of the Society of Friends First Day School Association, which has its head-quarters at Bristol, began on Monday at Darlington. About 500 delegates from all parts of the kingdom, including many leading members of the society, assembled, Darlington being regarded as a leading centre of the body. Mr. Henry Pease presided. The best method of carrying out a mixed teaching of religious and secular knowledge in the schools was discussed, and a national system of education commended. The proportion of the scholars in the Sunday schools are adults. The conference came to a close on Wednesday. The increase of schools was discussed. It was stated that although there were meetings at 360 different places, only sixty-nine of these had schools in connection with them. It was decided to send deputations from the parent society at Bristol to places where schools were not now held to induce the establishment of schools. It was also decided that it was desirable to have more schools for the children of Friends themselves, as at most of the schools only those not connected with the society attended.



FANCY-DRESS BALL AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE: LADIES' COSTUMES



ADAM WARNER AND HIS DAUGHTER SIBYL." BY F. WYBURD.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The proverbial virulence of ecclesiastical controversy has been exemplified in the discussions in both Houses on the Public Worship Regulation Bill. Its latter stages were severely fought, and the tongue-contest was carried on even when, by compromise, the bill had become an accomplished fact. On the third reading in the Commons there was as much antagonistic talk as ever, and the debate was signalled by a brief deliverance from Mr. Grant-Duff, who intervened for the first time, which was an epigram, and a massive speech from Mr. Gladstone, who had come a hundred miles from the north to oppose an amendment, which was added at nearly the last moment, which gave an appeal against the decision of Bishops to Archbishops. Then it went to the Lords, and this amendment was fallen upon with unction by some, and with fierceness by others, of the Bishops; while the Archbishops, who wanted none of it, were more mild, though active, in getting rid of the obnoxious provision. But it remained for Lord Salisbury, who, with Mr. Hardy, stood out from the Government, which had adopted the measure, to cap the climax, and to gird at the proposal in a style which was subsequently described as "rancorous railing." So the measure came back to the Commons on Wednesday, and a House which at this time of the Session may be called large assembled, practically not to contest the point (for it had been predetermined to agree to the Lords' amendment), but to see the last of it. Their self-sacrifice in delaying their departure was rewarded by the finest display of speechmaking of the Session, or, indeed, of any Session. As soon as possible, Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt eagerly occupied the floor, and delivered an address an hour and a half long, full of erudition, authority, and illustration, but marked still more by a fierce attack on Mr. Gladstone, who was sitting with but one person between them, his sarcasms and sneers being made more telling and direct by significant looks and gestures, and by almost fulsome eulogies on Mr. Disraeli. Then Mr. Disraeli rose, and if, as was said, he was suffering from an incipient attack of gout, the excitement under which he spoke may be accounted for by the struggle between physical suffering and the necessity for mental as well as bodily exertion. He positively anathematised Ritualists, and, in reply to some twitting by Sir W. Harcourt about the discordant members of the Cabinet, and Lord Salisbury in particular, under pretence of defending that noble Lord, photographed his peculiarities and foibles in so masterly free a manner as to suggest an idea that Lord Salisbury was no longer his colleague. Never, perhaps, has Mr. Gladstone demeaned himself so well to win golden opinions from all sorts of people. His rejoinder and retort on Sir W. Harcourt were admirable for polished keenness, and yet were confined within the limits of good taste, while his arguments were powerfully put, and his peroration was a model of rich eloquence.

In the last turbulent days of the Session the Irish members have immensely distinguished themselves in the art of being tiresome, and therefore disagreeable. Led with continuing zeal by Mr. Butt, they protracted discussion on everything that related to their country until terrible hours in the morning. Notably they excited themselves on the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, which contained renewals of all the coercion bills for Ireland for ever so long, and their last effort was signalled by some new features. Thus, Mr. Sullivan, moved by his patriotism almost to frenzy, so exaggerated his usual effective style as to become comical when he wished to be sublime. The O'Donoghue, having separated himself from the national party, of which he was at one time so great a bad ornament, became the subject of censure from Mr. Callan and Mr. Mitchell Henry, conveyed in terms which were scarcely Parliamentary, and certainly not within the bounds of conventional phraseology; and generally there was much sound and fury, and that Irish sound and fury. All this happened at a morning sitting, and its suspension then appeared to be only a suspension of arms. At the hour of nine at night, when the House looks so ghastly, Mr. Butt, with all his "tail," appeared, beaming with good-humour, and, having made a really vigorous speech, perhaps marred by the exuberance and grotesqueness of his gesture, announced that, having vindicated their strength, the Irish members had resolved to fight the bill no longer. Upon this Mr. Disraeli bestowed a mock benediction upon them, and on Mr. Butt in particular, and it was supposed they had vanished for the Session, but that was not so.

In the generation before the last there used to be played at the theatres a farce called "Monsieur Tonson," the humour of which consisted of a number of persons calling themselves Thompson, visiting an irritable French emigré, who, driven to distraction on the arrival of another visitor, exclaims, now passionately, now pathetically, "Monsieur Tonson come again!" This Session two members have proved to be the very "Monsieur Tonsons" of the Session. Over the whole sitting, from the second day to the last but one, Mr. Butt has continually appeared. It has been with him almost literally "no day without" a speech; morning, noon, and night he has been at it, and has developed a faculty for talk that was surprising even in him, and which required much physical vigour to sustain. The advantage of having the whole Session to bustle in was denied to Mr. Fawcett, but he contrived to concentrate into the short period since he was re-turned to the House all the speeches which he might otherwise have spread over five months. Of course much of his discoursing has been applied to his favourite topic of India, and every opportunity has been seized by him to speak and speak again, and at such length that he must have become a terror to those in the House who are obliged to be always there. The patience and forbearance which he received at last partially gave way. It was very late on Tuesday night when the twin "Monsieur Tonson"—that is, Mr. Butt—brought on a motion about the University of Dublin, and the Irish member had carried on the debate for an unconscionable time, when Mr. Fawcett (this being a hobby of his) intervened, evidently charged with a tremendous speech. In vain did he have given to him the hint which is implied in several attempts to "count out," and all the usual cries which indicate a desire for the closure were resorted to. He turned petulantly on the aggressors and threatened to move the adjournment of the debate. On this the dissentients, probably not liking the manner of their rebuke, renewed their sibilant utterances, and Mr. Fawcett curtly moved the adjournment, which was agreed to. Thus on the next morning he was enabled to resume his speech and enlarge it to his heart's content, which is a very expensive suggestion.

It would be ungrateful to one who has given so many hours of ease and hilarity to the House as Sir Wilfrid Lawson not to chronicle that, in the penultimate moments of the Session, he has made a last contribution of that hilarity which seems to have been based on the example of the post-boy who keeps a gallop for the last mile of his journey. For it was brimful of droll conceits, humorous sarcasms, and comical illustrations, which scarcely ever ceased, and which, if they could be made intelligible to the Fiji islanders (the annexation of their territory being the subject), would put the whole population, including the 20,000 "ferocious mountaineers" who are to be absorbed before the country is endowed with the blessings of civilisation, in a rear.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Appropriation Bill was introduced, and read the first time; Prince Leopold's Annuity Bill was read the second time; the Commons' amendments to the Colonial Clergy Bill, and also those on the Working Men's Dwellings Bill, were agreed to; the Shannon Navigation Bill was passed through Committee, as was the Royal (late Indian) Ordnance Corps Compensation Bill and the Evidence and Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill; the Police Forces Expenses Bill, the Education Department Orders Bill, and the Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Bill were read the third time.

Prince Leopold's Annuity Bill was passed through Committee on Monday; the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill was read the second time; the Sanitary Laws Amendment Bill was passed through Committee; the Endowed Schools Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Valuation (Ireland) Bill, and the Lough Corrib Bill were severally read the second time; and the Shannon Navigation Bill, the Public Health (Ireland) Bill, the Royal (late Indian) Ordnance Corps Compensation Bill, and the Evidence Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill were all read the third time and passed.

Prince Leopold's Annuity Bill was read the third time on Tuesday; the Commons' amendments to the Real Property Vendors and Purchasers Bill, to the Foyle College Bill, and the Vaccination Act Amendment Bill, the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, the Endowed Schools Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Valuation Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill, and the Lough Corrib Navigation Bill were passed through Committee; and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill, the Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, the Post Office Savings Bank Bill, the Great Seal Offices Bill, the Fines Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill, and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill were severally read the second time. On the consideration of the Commons' amendments to the Public Worship Bill, the provision that there should be an appeal to the Archbishops was struck out.

For the purpose of expediting the remaining business of the Session the House had an extra and early sitting on Wednesday, when the Commons' amendments to the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill and to the India Councils Bill were considered and agreed to. The Appropriation Bill was read the third time and passed, and the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Suspension Bill was read the second time. Several bills were advanced a stage, after which the sitting was suspended until five o'clock. On the reassembling of the House a message from the House of Commons announced that the Commons did not insist on their amendment to the Public Worship Regulation Bill on the subject of an appeal to the Archbishops.

On Thursday the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Suspension Bill was read the third time and passed. The Marquis of Salisbury referred to the proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on the previous evening in connection with the Public Worship Regulation Bill, observing that he was told several of the members had occupied themselves with the "exciting and somewhat irregular pastime" of reviewing the discussions which took place in their Lordships' House. He indignantly denied having used the phrase "blustering majority" attributed to him. He admitted using the word "bluster," but he did so merely in reference to the argument, used by some of their Lordships, that it was the privilege of the House of Commons on particular questions to insist on the duty of the House of Lords to yield. Lord Carlingford and the Lord Chancellor having confirmed the noble Marquis's statement, their Lordships adjourned, at a quarter past five o'clock, until two o'clock on Friday, when Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a morning sitting, yesterday week, the Appropriation Bill was read the third time. Mr. Disraeli withdrew the resolution relating to the salary of the Judge, under the Public Worship Bill, because an ex-Judge with a pension had undertaken the duty without further remuneration. The Supreme Court of Judicature Act Suspension Bill was read the second time; the Public Worship Bill was considered on the report; the Great Seal Offices Bill, the Post Office Savings Banks Bill, the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill, and the Fines Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed; the Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee; and the Bills of Sale Amendment Bill was read the second time. At the evening sitting, the Irish members having ceased to oppose the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, it passed the stage of report. The consideration of the report of the Public Worship Bill was resumed, and this stage of the bill was passed; the Statute Law Revision Bill was read the second time; and the report of the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill was considered.

The House sat for about two hours on Saturday afternoon. The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Bill was passed through Committee. A motion by the Attorney-General to postpone the County Courts Bill till Monday was passed by 50 votes against 31 in favour of discharging the order. A motion by Mr. Jenkins for returns relating to the commutation of Irish Church livings was rejected; and another in a modified form, as suggested by the Attorney-General for Ireland, was adopted. The Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings Bill and the Statute Law Revision Bill were passed through Committee, and the Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Disraeli announced, on Monday, that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York had selected Lord Penzance to be the Judge created under the Public Worship Bill. That bill was read the third time, and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill passed the same stage. Lord G. Hamilton (in Committee of the whole House) made the annual statement on the revenue accounts of India. Dealing with the income and expenditure for three years, including the current financial year of 1874-5, the noble Lord showed that the aggregate excess of expenditure over income in that period would amount to £12,013,890—a result which was more than accounted for by the fact that £10,039,000 had been spent on public works, and that the Bengal famine involved an outlay of £6,800,000. After entering at some length into the items of revenue and expenditure, Lord George said that, speaking generally, the condition of Indian finance, if we could only control and get our money's worth from the public works department, was satisfactory. In any alterations that might be made in taxation three cardinal points had to be kept in view: first, to be independent as far as possible of opium, to equalise the incidence of taxation, and so to alter the tariff of imports and exports as to encourage trade and commerce. And he took credit for two facts as characteristic of the present Budget year—that Indian credit stood second only to that of England, and that the object for which loans were raised was simply to save millions of her Majesty's subjects from death by starvation. Mr. Fawcett contended, as he had always done, that Indian finance was in a critical position—so critical, indeed, that if the fundamental principles of finance were not applied the state of

things might become so bad as to be almost irretrievable. After the statement of the noble Lord, however, he felt greater confidence in the administration of Lord Salisbury, and far more hopeful with regard to the future. Mr. Grant-Duff congratulated Lord G. Hamilton on the manner in which he had told the financial story of India, and upon the fact that although one dark shadow had covered the history of the past year, the financial results were, considering all circumstances, very satisfactory. Sir S. Fitzgerald agreed with Mr. Fawcett that Indian finance was in a serious position. The thing which, of all others, was best calculated to promote the prosperity of India was public works; but the place to exercise supervision was India, not the House of Commons, and the only way to secure economy was following in the footsteps of the late Lord Mayo when he introduced the system of decentralisation, which had already conferred the greatest benefit on the country. The discussion was brought to a close by the adoption of the usual declaratory resolution setting forth the revenue and expenditure of England. The India Councils Bill was passed through Committee, and the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill was recommitted and read the third time, as were also the Supreme Court of Judicature Suspension Bill and the Statute Law Revision Bill.

The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings Bill were, on Tuesday, read the third time; the reports of the Indian Budget and of the India Councils Bill were received; the Lords' amendments to the Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Bill and the Public Health (Ireland) Bill, and the Colonial Clergy Bill, were considered; and the subject of the annexation of the Fiji Islands was discussed.

A long and occasionally animated debate took place on Wednesday on the consideration of the Lords' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Commons' amendments to the Regulation of Public Worship Bill. Mr. Russell Gurney moved, though without any expression of enthusiastic approval, that the Commons should not insist on their amendments; and was followed by Sir W. Harcourt, who, in a caustic speech, in which Mr. Gladstone was severely handled and the Marquis of Salisbury was rebuked for his reference to "the blustering" of the House of Commons, also intimated that it was not worth while to go the length of open disagreement. Mr. Disraeli began by saying that he was reluctant to advise the adoption of any course that might endanger the bill, and finished by earnestly counselling the House to adopt the course suggested by Mr. Russell Gurney, and accept the Lords' amendments. Referring to Sir W. Harcourt's complaint of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, in a somewhat apologetic tone, said that his noble colleague was a master of the art of jeers and flouts and sneers, and, on the whole, indicated his opinion that the House might safely pass by the remarks of the noble Marquis as those of a gentleman who occasionally permitted himself to be led away by a faculty for saying smart and bitter things. Mr. Gladstone disputed Sir W. Harcourt's reading of the bearing of Lord Salisbury's remark, and in some sharp passages, much relished by the House, replied to the hon. and learned member's personal attack by pointedly sarcastic criticisms upon his legal, ecclesiastical, and Parliamentary erudition. With respect to the bill itself, Mr. Gladstone was not for perilling its chance of passing by opposing the Lords' amendment; and, after some remarks from Mr. Newdegate and others, the amendments were agreed to. The adjourned debate on the constitution of the Dublin University, raised by Mr. Butt, was brought to a conclusion by a division in which the hon. and learned member's resolution demanding delay in instituting the proposed changes was rejected by 102 votes against 18. Mr. Monk was proceeding to call attention to the unequal incidence of the payments of first fruits and tenths by the clergy, when, as on a former occasion, he was counted out.

On Thursday, in reply to a question of Sir Wilfred Lawson in reference to the reported outrage committed on a defenceless woman by a party of armed soldiers from Aldershot, Mr. G. Hardy said that, as soon as he saw the question on the paper, he had ordered a telegram to be sent to Aldershot asking for information on the subject. He had not as yet received an answer; but he should think that, if such an offence had been committed, it would be tried in a military court, and proceedings in a criminal court would follow. The House was counted out, at twenty minutes after four o'clock, whilst Sir Eardley Wilmot was speaking in support of his motion for an address to the Crown praying that a clasp, as well as a medal, should be conferred on those officers and men in her Majesty's service who took part in the Ashantee War before crossing the Prah.

"ADAM WARNER AND HIS DAUGHTER."

The two figures, a noble elderly man and a beautiful high-souled girl, whom we see in Mr. Wyburd's picture, belong to Lord Lytton's romance of old English history, "The Last of the Barons." Adam Warner is a gentleman of good family, who has spent his whole estate and the labour of a life in the pursuit of his scientific inventions. He is a mathematician and practical mechanic, but has been mistaken for a wizard by his superstitious neighbours, who have assailed him with ignorant fury. After twenty-five years of unsparring toil he had completed the working model of a steam-engine, which Lord Lytton calls "a great Promethean Thing, that, once matured, would divide the Old World from the New, and enter into all the future affairs of mankind." The household poverty occasioned by Adam Warner's unworldly enthusiasm has been shared by his affectionate Sibl with a cheerful alacrity to provide for her father's comforts as well as she can. It must, indeed, have seemed hard that he should take the scanty earnings of her needle to purchase a diamond, which was needful, according to the mystical doctrine then prevalent of supernatural virtues in precious stones, for the axle of a wheel in his wonderful machine. Some time later, when the model steam-engine had been destroyed by an untimely explosion, endangering the lives of King Edward IV. and the Duke of Gloucester while inspecting its motions at the Tower, we find Adam Warner practising the craft of an alchemist in the service of the Court. This uncongenial situation and the grief of abandoning those grand projects which he knows to have been founded on a basis of truth, affect him with profound despondency. He is now visited by his faithful daughter, who has attached herself to one of the Court ladies, and who brings to him the sweet consolation of womanly sympathy. He calls her a child, and tells her that no woman is able to comprehend the sorrow of a man. "You know not," he says, "what it is to form to oneself a glorious abstract object, to worship and serve it, and sacrifice to it youth and health, hope and life—then suddenly, in old age, to see that the idol was a phantom, a mockery, a shadow laughing us to scorn, because we have sought to clasp it." But to this Sibl makes reply, "Oh yes, father," she says, "women have known that illusion." "What! do they study?" he demands. "No, father, but they feel." "Feel!" returns Adam, "I comprehend thee not." "As man's genius to him is woman's heart to her," answers Sibl, her eyes suffused with tears. "Doth not the heart create—invent? Doth it not dream?"

Doth it not form its idol out of air? Goeth it not forth into the future to prophesy of itself? And, sooner or later, in age or in youth, doth it not wake at last, and see how it hath wasted its all on follies? Yes, father, my heart can answer, when thy genius would complain."

FINE ARTS.

The buildings in the rear of the National Gallery are making rapid progress, and are expected to be ready to receive the pictures early in 1875. They are of the plainest possible appearance externally, being constructed of brick "unadorned;" but Mr. Barry, R.A., their designer, has so arranged them that they may ultimately form a part of the grand architectural edifice which has so long been promised to the public. The new galleries will be handsome and spacious internally; their capacity will be about the same as those of the Royal Academy at Burlington House. The "excessiveness" of iron and glass now seen from Trafalgar-square covers a central octagonal hall, from which branch off on four sides small rooms, about 40 ft. long and 25 ft. wide. There are two large galleries, 100 ft. long and 40 ft. wide; and a gallery about 40 ft. square. The system of lighting adopted is by a central ceiling of glass, resting upon ornamental coverings. The flooring is to be of wood—which, we think, is to be regretted: we can understand no sufficiently valid reason for employing any combustible materials in such a building. It appeared from a Parliamentary paper published last Session that the "authorities" had arrived at the decision that the floors should be of wood, and that the walls also were to be lined with wood; and this decision is to be enforced, notwithstanding that, the architect has protested against it. Even at this, the eleventh hour, we would ask the trustees how they are to replace the masterpieces in our small but priceless collection, if ever the arch-enemy Fire makes good his footing in the galleries? The new buildings will be approached in two places from the present galleries. The ground story will be appropriated for the accommodation of students, and as waiting-rooms, workshops, police-rooms, and store-rooms.

In view of this approaching completion of the National Gallery internally, the question recurs, When will the long-promised new exterior be put in hand? The appearance of the before-named "excessiveness" adds a further element of confusion to the mean and inartistic sky-line of the present building, and so furnishes one more reason for erecting a façade worthy of the nation, the site, and the art-treasures it would enshrine. The construction of the great new thoroughfare from Charing-cross to the Embankment will further greatly increase the architectural requirements of the centre of so many radii, and thereby render it the more important that that centre should be crowned by an edifice of suitable dignity and magnificence. When we recall the Louvre, the Pinacothek, the Vatican, the museums of Berlin and Dresden, and other art-galleries abroad, it is impossible to think without shame of the paltry piece of patchwork which surmounts the "finest site in Europe" and contains the picture-collection of the richest nation in the world. When the question of this so much needed improvement was brought before the House of Commons, the other day, it was curtly dismissed by Mr. Disraeli, as though the present Government had no responsibility in the matter. But we think that no party has a right to ignore the engagements of its predecessors; and there had been a positive engagement in this case, both to the public and to Mr. Barry, who has been treated most unfairly and shabbily. In 1866 Mr. Cowper-Temple, then First Commissioner of Works, invited twelve selected architects to a competition for a new or adapted National Gallery. It was not promised that any one of the designs to be submitted should be selected for execution, but the Commissioner allowed it to be understood (confirming the same subsequently by a letter published with the reports of the judges) that the successful competitors should be employed by the Government to design and superintend the erection of the new building. Mr. Barry proved to be the successful competitor; his design for a new gallery being—though not recommended for adoption without modification—selected as exhibiting the greatest amount of architectural merit. About the same time Mr. Barry was fairly first in the New Law Courts competition, his designs being adjudged the best as regards plan—a point which had been set forth in the terms of the competition as of paramount importance. Nevertheless, the award of the judges was set aside, and Mr. Street was appointed sole architect, despite Mr. Barry's protest against the breach of faith. However—explicitly by way of compensation for this injustice—Mr. Barry was, in 1863, formally appointed architect for the New National Gallery, and was instructed to prepare designs at once. Six years have now elapsed, and all that Mr. Barry has been permitted to do is the erection of the plain brick galleries we have already described; this is the only opportunity he has yet had for displaying those "grand architectural effects" which the competitors of 1866-7 were enjoined to seek for. Well may Mr. Barry feel, as he expressed himself some time back in a letter to a contemporary, "in the position of a creditor who, having been forced by a defaulting debtor to take a shilling in the pound for an admitted debt, finds that the shilling is a bad one."

Miss Thompson, the painter of "The Roll Call," is understood to be engaged upon another important military picture, the copyright of which is said to have been purchased by Messrs. Dickenson, the art-publishers, for £2000. To assist her in the execution of the picture Miss Thompson has obtained the sanction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to inspect the Royal Engineers from time to time. The artist lately made a second visit to Chatham for this purpose, and was accompanied by Colonel J. F. M. Browne, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers, and other officers from the War Office. The troops were paraded on the Great Lines, and went through a variety of movements—skirmishing, forming square to resist cavalry, firing, &c. Miss Thompson took sketches of the troops in different positions. She afterwards selected a number of men who are to attend her studio as models for various characters and positions of troops in her projected picture.

The more than ordinary heat of this summer has been injurious to pictures painted on wood. Among others, Rubens's great "Assumption of the Virgin," in the Dusseldorf Gallery, has suffered; two large cracks—one wide enough to admit a finger, and right across the face of the Virgin—having suddenly appeared. A similar accident, but less grave, has happened to M. C. Verlat's superb triptych, "The Mother of the Messiah," which was the gem of the last Antwerp salon, and has since been purchased by the Belgian Government and placed in the Musée of that town.

Thomas Carrick, the eminent miniature-painter, died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged seventy-two, on Friday week. He was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy from the year 1811 to 1863. Many of his miniatures of celebrated persons have been engraved.

The efflorescence which some time back made its appearance over Macise's great water-glass pictures in the West-

minster Palace, at which Mr. Hankey expressed alarm, has been removed by a very simple process, and the pictures are in nowise injured.

A memorial bust of the late Earl of Aberdeen, by Mr. M. Noble, has been placed in the west aisle of Westminster Abbey, near that of Sir George Cornwall Lewis.

Mr. Foley, R.A., has approved of the proposed site on the Victoria Embankment, near the Temple, for the statue of the late John Stuart Mill, upon which he is engaged.

This year's Royal gold medal of the Institute of British Architects, lately declined by Professor Ruskin, is to be offered to Mr. G. E. Street, R.A.

The Duke of Argyll has commissioned Mr. R. Anderson, of Edinburgh, to repair and partially restore the long-neglected ruins in Iona. Last year, on digging into the mounds at the walls, Mr. Anderson found several relics of ancient sculpture, and altogether saw enough to satisfy him that a thorough search would bring to light many characteristic features of the old cathedral. The mounds are, therefore, to be opened up, and the material so recovered employed in making good defects in the cathedral walls.

The statue of Dr. Priestley was inaugurated at Birmingham on Aug. 1, being the centenary of the day on which Dr. Priestley discovered oxygen. We give an Engraving of the Statue elsewhere, accompanied by a description. On the same day a statue of Sir Titus Salt, at Bradford, was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire.

The triennial exhibition at Ghent will open on the 30th inst.

A bust of Charles Albert, by Ferrari, has been unveiled at Venice, and placed next to that of Dante in the Ducal Palace.

A cast of the upper part of a statue from Cyprus, supposed to be that of Sappho, has been presented to the British Museum by Professor Anton Bachmaier.

A catalogue is about to be published of the fine series of Roman medallions extending from Domitian to Priscus Attalus. The work is illustrated by the autotype process, in sixty-six plates, partly from plaster casts and partly from drawings.

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

The very pretty story, "A Rose in June," the authorship of which is now acknowledged by Mrs. Oliphant, terminates in this month's *Cornhill*, and a new fiction commences on a more ambitious scale. In his "Three Feathers," Mr. Black has undoubtedly achieved one of the leading aims of the novelist by captivating the attention of the reader from the very first. The situation enlists our interest immediately, and every personage is more or less attractive on the ground of picturesque quality. It is only to be hoped that the success of Mr. Black's last production will not tempt him to make his Cornish heroine too merely a transcript of his Shetlander. The beauty and vivacity of his landscape pictures deserve the highest commendation. Very good landscape is also to be found in a description of St. Thomas, the chief of the Danish West Indian islands, from the pen of Mr. W. G. Palgrave. The celebrated traveller tells the history of the island very agreeably, and is exceedingly graphic in his description of scenes very different from those which have hitherto employed his pen. There is a good notice of Victor Hugo's romances, and a very interesting memoir of Caroline Bowles, Southey's second wife, especially interesting for the glimpses it affords of the most studious of our poets, as well as of Miss Bowles's own picturesque home in the New Forest.

The contributions of chief interest to *Macmillan* are the first and the last, strangely contrasted as they are in everything except interest. In the former, M. Camille Barrère takes occasion, from the remarkable and gratifying revival of Victor Hugo's spell over the Parisian play-going public, to pen a masterly critical account of these remarkable works. The purity of M. Barrère's English is in general extraordinary, notwithstanding an occasional Gallicanism, such as the use of "vulgarise" in the sense of "popularise," and "vow" for "devote." The other important paper treats of competitive examination in relation to the Indian Civil Service, and has strong claims to notice as proceeding from the pen of Mr. W. B. Scoones, a gentleman renowned for the success of his pupils in this and similar contests. Mr. Scoones ably disposes of some of the current objections to the competitive system, but has his own particular grievance in the variability of the standards employed by the several examiners, which has proved a snare and a delusion to some of his most promising pupils. He recognises the necessity of some method of extending the Government's discretion of selection beyond the limit of the roll of successful candidates, and proposes one which, we fear, would not work. "Castle Daly" is as charming as ever; and a melancholy interest attaches to a posthumous sketch, by the late Lady Amberley, of the working of those monuments of mistaken benevolence, the founding hospitals of Italy. Savonarola is a subject that can never fail to interest, but the sketch of a portion of his career here given is too rhetorical in style, and extremely one-sided in its view of the Renaissance. Mr. Rodwell's paper on "The Perception of the Invisible," and Mr. Eveshed's on the grouping of plants, resemble each other in their suggestion of problems which there is no possibility of solving at present.

The particular "Abode of Snow," which forms the subject of the first paper in this month's *Blackwood*, is the Himalaya range. The scenery and the way thither are described with much liveliness. There is nothing else of much importance in the number, except the continuation of "Alice Lorraine" and a reply by a Confederate officer to the Count de Paris's work on the American Civil War. The officer's opinion on military matters might have been valuable, but he prefers to deal with political questions, his treatment of which shows him to be one of those who can neither learn nor forget anything.

An article on "The Southern States since the War" in *Fraser* is written in a different spirit, or at least leads to very different conclusions. The writer, Mr. E. de Leon, is a strong Confederate sympathiser, but he virtually admits that, so far from going to war to preserve the institution of slavery, the Southern States would have acted wisely as well as rightly in abolishing it of their own free will. All predictions of ruin from abolition have been utterly falsified, and, even after the disastrous conflict brought upon themselves by their own folly, the States would be highly prosperous but for the most fatal legacy of the strife, the "carpet-bagger." There is nothing else of note in the number, except Mr. Jeffries's interesting "outline," evidently derived from wide and accurate knowledge, "of the home-life and the faith of the farmer." Not even Mr. Disraeli's present eminence can revive interest in his "Letters of Ruymede," and it is superfluous at this time of day to discuss seriously "who wrote Shakespeare?"

Mr. George Meredith's work is always distinguished by high intellectual quality; and although "Beauchamp's Career," the romance just commenced by him in the *Fortnightly Review*, may not enjoy a wide circle of readers, it is secure of

an attentive one. The situation of the crotchety guardian and his ingenuous ward may appear too much a reminiscence from the author's former works; but additional elements of action will, no doubt, be further developed by the progress of the story. Mr. Swinburne's "Year of the Rose" is highly musical; but, as is too often the case with him, the elaboration of the language is in excess of the actual value of the sentiment. Professor von Sybel illustrates the history of the first partition of Poland from the recently-published correspondence of the Austrian Court. His employment of his materials is faithful and scientific; yet we should willingly have seen it animated by more of the moral indignation which kindles Professor Cairnes's reply to Mr. Froude's Irish history. It must be owned that the Professor's indignation blinds him to the residuum of truth at the bottom of Mr. Froude's Irish theories. Mr. Morley's eloquent essay on Compromise is concluded. Like other moralists, he has found it throughout a much easier matter to lay down abstract principles than to provide for their practical application. He seems, however, to be of opinion that, as a rule, the English have too much of the spirit of compromise and the French too little. The latter half of the proposition, at any rate, is illustrated by M. Rochefort's note (in French) on the revolution of September, 1870, which exhibits all the old melancholy incapacity for conceiving of Government otherwise than as the strongest for the time being among contending factions.

By allowing the emotional side of his nature freer play, Mr. Greg generally appears to more advantage in the discussion of philosophical or theological than of political questions. The third part of his essay in the *Contemporary*, "Rocks Ahead," dealing with the moral and spiritual difficulties of our situation, is much the best of the series. Mr. Mivart's contribution is in some degree addressed to the same subject; but, though versed in logical as well as physical science, the writer seems never to have learned that the burden of proof rests upon the asserter, not the impugner, of any proposition. Monsignor Patterson enumerates the Popes who have at various periods been deprived of their temporal authority, and argues from analogy that the present state of things will prove but a temporary crisis. But the analogy fails for want of a united Italy in any previous instance. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot's review of Lord Ellenborough's Indian administration, Professor Atkinson's paper on Dante, and Mr. A. S. Murray's on the ancient Greek painters, are admirable disquisitions by writers thoroughly well versed in their respective subjects.

The state of Georgia is this time the subject of *Scribner's Monthly's* beautifully-illustrated descriptive papers on "The Great South." The most interesting among the other contributions to the number are a minute account of Charles Sumner's personal habits, by an intimate acquaintance, and Miss Kate Field's description of the MS. of "Our Mutual Friend," now in America. The description sufficiently evinces the wonderful thought, care, and labour bestowed by Dickens on his works.

In the *Transatlantic* we have to notice the second instalment of General McClellan's important work on military organisation, Mr. Ewart's eloquent oration on Chief Justice Chase, and a summary of the pros and cons of cremation.

Mr. Sala, it seems, came down in a parachute a quarter of a century since, and the recent tragical occurrence has induced him to revive his recollections of the feat, much to the advantage of the readers of *Belgravia*. There is nothing else of special note in the number, or in *Tinsley*, or *London Society*. The *Gentleman's Magazine* lays itself out chiefly for holiday readers, and has some excellent papers on touring and sport. Mr. Francillon's "Olympia" is continued with its usual spirit. We have also to acknowledge the New Monthly, the St. James's Magazine, Cassell's Magazine, the Victoria Magazine, the Monthly Packet, Good Words, and Good Things.

It is understood that the Khedive has relinquished his intention of visiting Europe this autumn.

The annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association opened, on Tuesday, at Bristol—under the presidency of Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P., when the members of the association made an excursion to the parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe. The proceedings have been continued throughout the week, and will wind up on Monday next.

THE FANCY-DRESS BALL.

A description of the grand fancy-dress ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., appeared in our last, with an illustration of some of the costumes worn by the gentlemen. We now give some of the ladies' dresses, made by Madame Elise, of Regent-street. The first to be noticed is that of the Princess of Wales, who wore a ruby-coloured Venetian dress, with a blue front to the skirt, sewn with jewels and gold embroidery. The close sleeves were of ruby velvet, with blue satin puffs, gold embroidered. The small ruff was edged with gold, and the body of the dress covered with strings of pearls. The head-dress was a small, close, velvet cap, laced and covered with jewels of extreme brilliancy. The Duchess of Sutherland wore a Henrietta Maria dress of white satin, the body hung with countless strings of pearls, and there were diamonds about her neck and in her hair, which was done in the fashion of Vandyke's portrait of the Queen. Among the other Vandyke dresses were those of the Marchioness of Bath, pink satin with shadings of ruby velvet, trimmed with gold and silver; the Countess of Granville, dark green satin, with pearls and gold embroidery; the Countess of Shrewsbury, mais gros du roi, white satin, bands of silver, and pearls; and the Countess Cowper, white broché and gold brocade, trimmed with gold and silver. The Venetian dresses, led by that of the Princess of Wales, included those of the Duchess of Manchester, white satin and gold brocade, with olive green velvet, and jewels; Mrs. Forbes, white brocade and satin, embroidered with pearls and jewels; Madame de Murietta, plum-coloured velvet, with white and gold brocade, trimmed with gold and silver jewels; the Countess of Aylesford, maise velvet and satin, trimmed with silver, pearls and jewels. Among the individual costumes were those of the Duchess of Buccleuch, a Polish dress, violet velvet, mais cristallisé, and swan-down; Miss Catherine Gerard, as Amy Robsart, white satin, trimmed with gold and silver; Maria Marchioness of Ailsbury, as Marie Antoinette, scarlet velvet and white satin, embroidered with gold and gold blonde; Lady Londesborough, as Lady Ligonier, ruby and blue satin, trimmed with gold; Countess of Wilton, as Marie Antoinette, blue, white, and silver, and rose satin, trimmed with gold and silver cord, with a profusion of diamonds; the Duchess of Marlborough, as Rubens' wife, black and white satin, trimmed with mauve, gold braid, and pearls; Lady Fimore, old-fashioned dress of pale pink silk and white satin, with antique lace, and pearls; the Countess of Sefton, as a French Princess of the reign of Charles VI., satin antique and gold gauze, with scarlet velvet, trimmed with ermine, gold, and jewels. In the card quadrilles, where each dancer represented a court card, Princess Christian, as Queen of Clubs, wore a dress of red



THE PETRARCH CELEBRATION AT AVIGNON: GRAND PROCESSION.

velvet and silver tissue, trimmed with gold lace and jewels; Princess Louise, as Queen of Hearts, wore dark blue velvet and silver tissue, trimmed with silver, and jewels; the Duchess of Athole, Queen of Diamonds, blue velvet, silver, and jewels; Marchioness Camden, Queen of Spades, red velvet, silver, and pearls. Miss Gerard, as the Eight of Diamonds, was in red and white satin, and white muslin, with gold blonde; Mdle Musurus, as the Eight of Hearts, wore cerise and white satin, trimmed with gold blonde, fringe, and jewels. The Fairies, too, claim our attention. With these was Lady Mabel Bridgeman, a "Babe in the Wood," in white silk and tulle, with écharpes of green tulle and silver, with leaves and robins. Among the fairies were Lady Theresa Talbot (as Fairlocks) in gold tissue and white; Lady Margaret Scott (Fairstar), white satin, with silver tulle and lace, and studded with precious stones. Lady Mary Scott ("Mistress Mary quite contrary") was in white and blue silk, trimmed with silver bells and cockleshells, and daisies. Lady Louisa Montague was "the Goose Girl," in white silk and silver spangles. Lady F. Leveson-Gower was "the White Cat," attired in white silk and swansdown, with a red leather collar, inscribed "Touch not the cat but with the glove." A few of the dresses mentioned above will be observed among the figures in our Engraving.

THE PETRARCH FESTIVAL AT AVIGNON.

The town of Avignon, in the south of France, about one hundred and fifty miles beyond Lyons, and fifty miles north of Marseilles, was a temporal principality of the Pope's till the French Revolution of 1793. It has a romantic and picturesque situation on the steep bank of the Rhone, and is an antique-looking place, with its old walls and lofty towers, its fortress or palace of the Popes, and its cathedral, in which are the tombs of Pope John XXII. and Pope Benedict XII. This place was the actual and official residence of the Popes, during seventy years of the fourteenth century, when they sought the protection of the Kings of France against the Ghibelline or Imperial and German party of princes and nobles in Italy. The Italian poet Francesco Petrarca, who was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1304, was educated partly at Avignon and Montpellier, in the Provençal country, where he learnt the style of lyrical poetry that he afterwards brought to perfection. In imitation of the fashions of that age and country, he affected, during twenty-one years, to cherish a purely sentimental and fantastic passion for a married lady of Avignon, Madame Laura, the wife of Hugues de Sade. It is very doubtful whether there ever really was, at any time of their lives, more than a very slight personal acquaintance between them, or whether they merely knew each other by name and by sight; for they must often have met each other in the street or at church, as he tells us. This was the case with Dante and his celebrated Beatrice, a few years before, at Florence; indeed, Dante never spoke to her but once, and then only a few words of ordinary courtesy. Under such circumstances, however, according to the singular custom of those times, a scholar with a turn for chivalrous and mystical self-devotion would affect, like Don Quixote, to fall deeply in love with a woman of whom he knew nothing, and for whom he really cared nothing, but whom he chose to invest with all manner of celestial graces, feigning to regard her as a sort of goddess or angelic personage. Such is the character of Petrarch's famous attachment to Laura, which is commemorated in the most beautiful Italian verse, forming two series of sonnets and canzoni—the first part treating of her life, the second part of her death. Meantime, he led a rather active and diligent life, travelling about in Italy, Flanders, and other countries, engaged sometimes in diplomatic business, sometimes in superintending the Universities and making arrangements to promote Greek studies. He wrote an epic poem in Latin on the wars of Scipio, which he valued much above his Italian sonnets. What was still better, he contended, with true patriotic zeal, for the liberties and national rights of Italy, while he denounced the abuses and scandalous vices of the Papal Court. He was crowned Poet Laureate by a decree of the Roman Senate. Some years of retirement he passed in a villa he had at Vaucluse, on the river Sorgue, amongst the mountains, eighteen miles east from Avignon; and this place has become



STATUE OF DR. PRIESTLEY AT BIRMINGHAM.

associated with Petrarch's life and poetry. His death took place at Arquà, near Padua, on July 18, 1374. The five-hundredth anniversary of that event was celebrated at Padua, and likewise at Avignon, by the Italian and French admirers of Petrarch, with a variety of ceremonial festivities. At Padua a monumental statue was unveiled, an exhibition of relics was opened, and addresses and poems were recited, and there was a pilgrimage by railway to Arquà. At Avignon, on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, there was a succession of entertainments, including a procession which represented the triumphal march of Petrarch to be crowned at the Capitol of Rome. This is shown in our Illustration; the car of Petrarch attended by knights in armour, and preceded and followed by characteristic figures, sent from the different cities of Italy whose delegates were at Avignon upon the occasion. The Italian Ambassador in France, Cavaliere Nigra, was also present at this remarkable festival. The town was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks. On the last day there was a regatta, followed by a bloodless bull-fight.

THE DISCOVERER OF OXYGEN.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley, some time Unitarian minister at Birmingham, who was born in 1733 and died in 1804, was an eminent natural philosopher and experimental chemist, as well as an earnest advocate of theological and political opinions for which in his day he suffered much real persecution. He was one of those English dissenting ministers who, like the Rev. Dr. Price, the person replied to by Burke in his "Reflections on the French Revolution," openly sided with the Republicans of France, and thereby incurred the anger of many of their fellow-countrymen at the beginning of our long war with that country. Dr. Priestley was welcomed at Paris, as Benjamin Franklin had been, and was even elected a member of the French National Convention in 1791. This was regarded by his opponents at home as an act of treasonable hostility to his own nation. His dwelling-house was sacked by a riotous mob, his valuable library and manuscripts were destroyed, and he was forced to leave Birmingham for London, but emigrated some time afterwards to America, where he passed the last ten years of his life. It was at an earlier period that his important chemical investigations were pursued; and in 1774, while residing with Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, at Bowood, near Calne, in Wiltshire, he ascertained the composition of atmospheric air, by discovering the existence of oxygen gas. The discovery of hydrogen gas, and that of the composition of water, had been made by Dr. Henry Cavendish a few years before.

Saturday last was the anniversary of the day when Dr. Priestley discovered oxygen, and upon this occasion his admirers have erected a marble statue of the philosopher in front of the Townhall at Birmingham. The statue is 8 ft. 6 in. high, and is raised on a pedestal, making the entire height 20 ft. The sculptor is Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Esher, a pupil of Mr. Foley. Dr. Priestley, attired in the costume of his time, a coat with lappets and large cuffs, ruffles, knee-breeches, shoe-buckles, and tie-wig, is a characteristic figure, and a good likeness of the man. His attitude is easy and natural; he is represented in the act of making his experiment by holding a lens or burning-glass to direct the rays of the sun's heat upon a glass tube in a dish at his left hand, containing red precipitate of mercury, from which the oxygen gas was produced. The ceremony of unveiling this statue was performed by Professor Huxley, of the Royal School of Mines, at one o'clock on Saturday. The Mayor, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and many gentlemen of Birmingham, took part in the proceedings. An address upon the life and labours of Dr. Priestley was delivered by Professor Huxley at the Townhall, and there was a luncheon at the Great Western Hotel.

On the same day, at Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, another statue was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire; it was that of Sir Titus Salt, the well-known founder of the Saltaire factory and village, between Bradford and Leeds, in the Aire Valley. This monument was intended as a public recognition of the local benefits derived from the introduction of the alpaca manufacture by Sir Titus Salt, as well as a token of esteem for his character.



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8. Jesus is here.
9. The gate ajar.
10. There is life for a look.
11. The Gospel ship.
12. Yes; we'll meet beyond the river.
13. More to follow.
14. The happy time.
15. Love for Jesus.
16. Nearer home.
17. What shall I do to be saved?
18. Beautiful river.
19. Dare to do right.
20. Shall we meet beyond the river?
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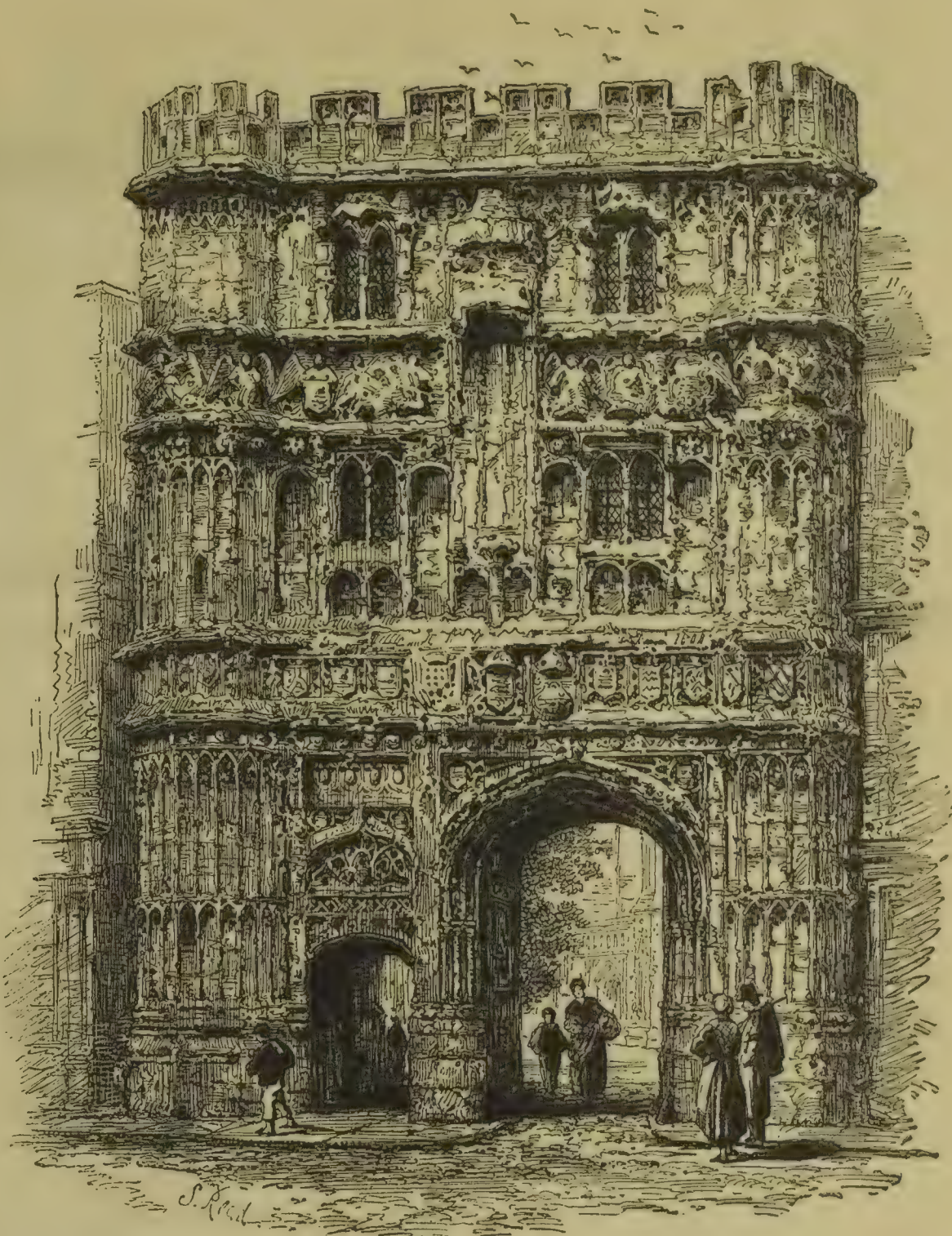
CANTERBURY.

Two thousand years ago, when Thanet was really an island, with an arm of the sea running from Pegwell Bay, near Sandwich, to Reculvers, near Herne Bay, the river Stour gave entrance into the pleasant land of Kent. The primitive British inhabitants of this country, when the Romans first made their acquaintance, called that river Dur Whern or Dur Gwern, the River of Alders or the River of Marshes. Its Latin name, under the Roman Empire, was therefore Durovernum. But when the Saxon chiefs, Hengist and Horsa, won this part of our island from the feeble Vortigern, they called its chief town Cantwarabyrig—that is to say, the burg or fortress of the Cantwars or Kenters, the men of Kent. Here dwelt the



CHAPTER HOUSE.

heathen kings of that race, who had destroyed the works of Roman and Christian civilisation, till the end of the sixth century, when the monk Augustine came from Rome for the conversion of Ethelbert and his people. That King, persuaded by his pious Queen Bertha, after the baptism of 10,000 Saxons in one day, in the waters of the Swale, bestowed upon Augustine a most Royal gift. He withdrew his court and government to the old Roman Castle of Regulbium, now Reculvers, and gave to the monks and priests his own palace and city. Upon the ruins or site of the ancient Roman-British Church, founded by that King Lucius whom we meet in Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," the timber-built edifice of the Minster was reared by Saxon hands. Christ Church, Canterbury, was henceforth to be the head-quarters of English religious society. The building was burnt down, and its ministers were slaughtered by the Danes in the eleventh century. But soon came the Normans, when Archbishop Lanfranc, followed by Anselm, raised a goodly and substantial structure of stone. The church and monastery were completed and were dedicated to the Holy Trinity in 1130. The east end, designed by Prior Conrad, was long known as "Conrad's



CHRIST CHURCH GATE.



ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE.



NORMAN STAIRCASE.

Choir." The great tower over the Holy Cross, surmounted by a pinnacle with the golden figure of an angel, was associated with the name of John of Salisbury. He celebrated its fame in Latin verse:—

Hæc est illa domus, quæ Christum prima recepit,
A quâ suscepit insula tota fidem.

Here it was, in 1170, that Archbishop Thomas à Becket was murdered. Four years after that tragic event the choir and other parts of the Norman church were destroyed by fire. Its rebuilding was commenced immediately, under the direction of William of Sens. The present choir, a fine example of the transition from the Norman to the Early-English style, was built by William of Sens and his successor, William the Englishman, before 1184. From that time the church was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and pilgrimages were yearly performed to the shrine of the slain Archbishop. As Chaucer says,

But specially, from every shire's end
Of Engeland, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy, blissful Martyr for to seek,
That them hath holpen when that they were sick.

The nave of the Cathedral was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, under Archbishops Sudbury, Courtenay, and Arundel. It is in the lofty Perpendicular style, and its arrangement is like that of Winchester. The transepts also were built by Archbishop Sudbury in the time of Edward III. Costly offerings were made by the pilgrims at the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, provoking the derision of Erasmus so late as 1512. This practice was stopped by Henry VIII., who removed the shrine, and seized the gold and jewels with which it had been decked. Every image, picture, or inscription bearing the name of Thomas à Becket was ordered to be destroyed. A formal summons and a judicial decree were issued charging the deceased prelate with high treason. The Christ Church Gate, of which our Artist has made a sketch, was built in 1517, not long before the suppression of the monastery. The chapter-house was built in 1470; the Dean's or Lady Chapel between 1450 and 1468. Among the principal monuments in this cathedral are those of Edward the Black Prince, in the chapel behind the altar; of King Henry IV., whose body was removed here from Westminster; and of several great Archbishops. The crypt was, in 1561, appointed for the use of a religious congregation of French and Flemish Protestant refugees, mostly cloth and silk weavers, who long dwelt in this town. In the precincts or close of the Cathedral, and in the adjoining streets, are several remains of antiquity which claim the visitor's notice. The old Norman staircase, leading up to the hall of the Grammar School, is almost the only existing specimen of its kind. The cloisters are of later date, but show Norman portions here and there, belonging to the great Benedictine monastery, founded by St. Augustine and confirmed by Lanfranc. In the Saxon times, indeed, the office of Prior or Abbot and that of Archbishop were united in one person, and the Archbishop continued some time afterwards to live on terms of domestic association with the monks. One of the most interesting transactions at Canterbury Cathedral was the penance done by King Henry II. for his sin in consenting to the death of Thomas à Becket. He walked barefoot through the town, from St. Dunstan's to the Cathedral, knelt in the "Martyrdom transept" to pray, and was afterwards led into the crypt. There, with his head fixed against Becket's tomb, he knelt to receive three strokes of the rod from each of the eighty monks, and five laid on by each of the bishops and abbots present; after which he passed the whole night, watching and fasting, alone in the crypt. On that very day his army gained a victory, at Richmond, over the King of Scotland, who was taken prisoner, and this was ascribed, of course, to Henry's act of self-humiliation.

There are many objects of historical interest besides the Cathedral in this most ancient and pleasant city of Kent. The entrance-gate of St. Augustine's Abbey forms part of the new buildings of St. Augustine's College, an institution for the training of missionary clergymen, which was established some twenty-five years ago. The old gate is shown in one of our Artist's sketches. The only remaining city gate is the West Gate, which belongs to the fourteenth century, and is the first thing seen by the traveller arriving on the road from London. The Dane John is a public pleasure-ground on the site of the ancient Castle, with the ruins of the Castle keep. Here is a green mound or knoll, from which one gets a pretty view of the quiet old town.

THE SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS RAILWAY.

The new railway in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, which was opened on the 27th ult., completes the main line of communication throughout the United Kingdom. A passenger from London is now carried to the extreme north of Scotland, perhaps without a change of carriage, certainly with no more than two changes—one at Perth and one at Inverness. In this long and rapid journey of twenty-six hours he passes through rich, cultivated counties in England, and abodes of manufacturing industry; through the well-tilled lowlands of Scotland; through mountain scenery in the counties of Perth and Inverness, where the peaks average from 3000 feet to 4000 feet in height; through the county of Moray, where fat stock are reared to carry off our first prizes at Smithfield; along the coast of Ross-shire, with its strip of fine arable land, bounded by lofty mountains; through the county of Sutherland, with its bare hills, pastoral valleys, and princely ducal mansion. But, strange to say, he will bring his journey to a termination in a county almost as flat as Holland, and almost as bare of trees as the county of Fife appears to have been a century ago. At St. Andrews, during his Scottish tour, Dr. Johnson was told that there were only two trees in Fifeshire! Caithness is not so utterly bare; but its growth of timber is extremely small. Half a dozen trees round a mansion or a farmhouse are a rare and grateful sight, and of wood covering a few acres there are only four patches in the county. A story told in the *Inverness Courier* is therefore not incredible. Examining an Ordnance Survey map, a visitor to Caithness found some trees marked at a spot where he could not find any actually existing. "Oh, yes!" explained the landlady, eagerly; "there were three trees there, but the sheep ate them!"

The new railway is sixty-six miles in length, of which twenty-eight miles are within the county of Sutherland and thirty-eight in the county of Caithness. Its chief promoter is the Duke of Sutherland, whose schemes of improvement in the north are on the most extensive and liberal scale. In Sutherland there are three distinct railway schemes, forming one continuous line of sixty-eight miles, all of which may be said to have been constructed at the expense of the Duke. The first section, of twenty-six miles—from Bonar Bridge to Golspie—is nominally the property of a company; but his Grace is out of all proportion the largest shareholder, having contributed £116,000. Three miles of this line are in Ross-shire. The next section, seventeen miles—from Golspie to Helmsdale—is called "The Duke's line." It was made at his sole expense, and cost £60,000. The third section forms part of the new Sutherland and Caithness Railway, to which his Grace has subscribed £60,000; and besides these sums he holds stock to the value of £65,000 in the

Highland Railway, making up a grand total of £301,000 invested in northern railways. With his railway undertakings, his coal-mines at Brora, brick and fuel factories, and the reclamation of waste land, the Duke has given an impulse to local industry, and has lavished sums of money for which there is hardly a parallel in the case of any other single person, peer or commoner. Up to the present moment these schemes are for the most part unproductive. But, of course, they have been undertaken in the full expectation of getting a return from them some day, besides adding to the permanent value of the estate; and perhaps these results may be hastened by the construction of the new railway and the increased traffic which it is certain to develop. Except the Duke with his £60,000, and the Highland Company, which subscribes £50,000, the only shareholder of any importance is Sir John George Tollemache Sinclair, M.P. for the county of Caithness, who has subscribed £6000, and has given fourteen miles of land gratis for the line. The proprietors of Caithness as a body have lent no assistance. Some of them were interested in other routes, which engineers declared to be impracticable or too expensive; and, rather than submit to any further delay, the Duke of Sutherland and the Highland Railway Company resolved to proceed with the scheme by themselves. In 1871 a bill was passed through Parliament, in spite of some opposition, and work was commenced in 1872. The authorised capital is £360,000, with the usual borrowing powers. A fortnight ago the permanent way was finished, and the Government inspector has now completed his survey.

The "Duke's line," which was opened in 1871, stopped at Helmsdale, a fishing village on the coast. To proceed further along the coast was impossible, as the hill of the Ord and the hills of Berriedale blocked the way. The new line therefore strikes up the Helmsdale valley, a pastoral strath about half a mile wide, bounded by a range of brown hills on each side, and watered by a large river which affords excellent salmon-fishing. The valley has none of the softness and beauty of most Highland straths, but it contains some large sheep-farms and grouse-shootings. Twelve miles from the sea the river is joined by Kildonan Burn, which became famous, five years ago, as a gold-bearing stream. The diggers who flocked to the spot were rewarded by finding considerable quantities of gold-dust and some small nuggets, but the labour was not generally remunerative, and was ultimately stopped. In the upper reaches of the district there are lakes which yield abundance of fine trout, and in which the fishing is free to any visitor. At Forsinain, twenty-four miles from Helmsdale and fourteen miles from the north coast of Sutherland, the Duke has built a commodious new hotel. The scenery from Helmsdale is bare and uninteresting. As the line climbs a length of twenty-eight miles to the summit level at the county "march," or boundary, the route becomes even more monotonous and dreary. At Auchintoul, in Sutherland, the railway enters on a wilderness of moor and moss, which stretches in an unbroken tract to Scotscair, in Caithness, a distance of twenty-four miles, with a breadth of eight or ten miles. The moorland forms one flat elevated table-land, bounded to the south and east by high hills, but dropping down by gradual slopes into the low, flat country of Caithness. "There are few elevations," says a recent visitor, "throughout this dreary district: nothing but one monotonous undulating ocean of brown moss, varied by patches of green, usually denoting a treacherous peat bog or 'flow,' as it is called, in which any living thing heavier than a sheep would sink as in a quicksand." The line reaches a height of 700 ft. at the county boundary. Thence descending towards the centre of Caithness, it emerges at last from the barren moor and falls by easy stages into the Hollow at Halkirk village. Flat as it is, compared with the rest of Scotland, there are some heights and hollows in Caithness. The surface of the county is like the face of the sea ruffled by a slight breeze; it has been compared still better to a sheet of rough ice, with cracks and depressions, and a cluster of great notches at one corner, which may be taken as representing the mountains of Morven, the Scarabheins, and the Berriedale hills. Green fields, never sheltered and seldom relieved by a tree, are the sole prospect. From the county march to the junction at Georgemas is seventeen miles. Here the line forks—the main portion running on fourteen miles to Wick, on the east coast, while a branch, six miles and a half long, runs to Thurso, on the north-west coast. On the road to Wick the monotony is broken by pretty hedge-rows; but it is curious to notice the broad Caithness flagstones, in many cases placed on end to form a fence between the fields. The branch line follows the course of the Thurso river.

The principal town in Caithness is Wick, on the east coast, with a population of 8000, which is increased during the herring fishing, in August, to about 16,000. At that season from 800 to 900 fishing-boats collect to pursue the fishing from all parts of the east coast of Scotland, bringing with them large crews, and giving employment to many other people in gutting and curing the fish.

The town of Thurso, on the north-west coast, is situated on a large and beautiful bay which looks across to Hoy, the nearest of the Orkney Islands. The population is only about 3000; but the little town possesses considerable wealth. It is the centre of the Caithness pavement trade, and exports annually from 30,000 to 40,000 tons. At present there is a large order on hand for paving some of the streets of Paris. A steamer now plies daily between Thurso and Stromness, affording regular and rapid communication to the Orkney Islands, which stretch away to the northward. These islands are seventy-three in number, but only twenty-nine are inhabited, the others being mostly of a few acres in size, and used for the pasture of sheep. Farther north still lie the Shetland Islands—a group of one hundred isles, of which thirty are inhabited. With these also there is regular steam communication, though not so frequent. Both groups are inhabited by a Scandinavian population, who speak of their neighbours on the mainland as strangers, and ask a visitor "when he arrived from Scotland." It is more remarkable that the Caithness people are also Scandinavian, with very little mixture of the Celtic element. In only a few places bordering on Sutherland is Gaelic understood, and there is little trace of clanship, which formed such a conspicuous feature of Highland life. The history of the two northern counties is to a large extent made up of fierce and bloody feuds, which were long waged between the Norsemen of Caithness and the mixed Celts of Sutherland.

Duncansby Head, the north-eastern point of Scotland, is the subject of Mr. Samuel Read's drawing, which we have engraved. It is a mile and a half east of the site of John o' Groat's House, which was so famous as the most northerly habitation in Great Britain. The cliffs of old red sandstone are deeply cut into by the sea, taking a variety of strange shapes. Three insulated rocks, towering upright like pillars, are known as "The Stacks of Duncansby." A tremendous sea runs between them and the coast. From this point is a fine view of the Orkneys, to which we shall refer on a future occasion.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., made his annual official inspection of the Royal Marine Hospital at Walmer last Saturday, and also visited the barracks of the dépôt.

BURNING OF THE LIVERPOOL LANDING-STAGE.

The fire that destroyed the grand Liverpool landing-stage on the right bank of the Mersey, on Tuesday week, was mentioned in our last publication. It began soon after three in the afternoon, and was not quite extinct till the evening of the next day. The damage is estimated at £300,000. The whole landing-stage was altogether 2100 ft. long, including the St. George's landing-stage, built in 1847; the Prince's stage, constructed in 1857; and a connecting piece, with a floating bridge, only just completed. The St. George's and the Prince's landing-stages were designed by Sir William Cubitt. The former consisted principally of thirty-nine iron pontoons and a wooden decking 5 in. in thickness. In length it was 507 ft., and in width 180 ft. 9 in.; its weight was 2000 tons, and it could bear 40,000 persons. With the bridges, the total cost of this stage, built under the superintendence of the officers of the Dock Committee, a body which at that time performed the duties of the present Dock Board, was about £40,000. Ten years later, from the designs of the same engineer, the Prince's stage was constructed. Sixty-three rectangular water-pontoons, having been laid parallel to each other, were secured in their places by three rows of keelsons. An immense platform of wood, 1002 ft. long and 82 ft. wide, was laid on the pontoons thus arranged, and this constituted the stage, the weight of which was 4000 tons. It was connected with the Prince's pierhead by four bridges, and was moored by heavy chains. The total cost of the fabric was £140,000, and it was transferred, in 1857, by the Corporation to the Dock Board. With all this accommodation provided by the two stages—one of which was devoted to the river and the other to coasting and foreign traffic—it soon became apparent that further improvements would be necessary. The chief features of the new scheme were the union of the two stages and a floating bridge extending from the street known as the New Quay to the new portion of the stage. The engineer to the Dock Board, Mr. G. F. Lyster, commenced this work two years ago. It was all but completed a few weeks since, when the George's stage was moved and united with the Prince's stage, and a structure was thus formed that was of unrivalled extent. It was accessible by seven bridges, one of which, the pontoon bridge, is 590 ft. in length and 38 ft. in breadth. The principle adopted in the construction of the Prince's and George's stages was employed in that of the additions made to it. The wood-work was impregnated with creosote for the purpose of rendering it less liable to the action of the water, and tar was plentifully used between the planks and elsewhere. This, of course, made the upper part of the structure exceedingly inflammable. Messrs. Brassey and Co., of Birkenhead, made the pontoons for the additions to the main stage; Messrs. Vernon and Capper, of Liverpool, provided those on which the great bridge rested. The Dock Board said they would complete the work within three years, and when about to fulfil that promise their intention has been frustrated. Upwards of £150,000 was the estimated cost of the latest scheme; but the work actually done, in joining the Prince's and the St. George's stages to each other, has cost about £70,000. It is said that one half of this was still left at the risk of Messrs. Brassey, not having yet been handed over to the Dock Board.

The scene presented by this great fire on the river was very striking. It broke out, as stated, in the afternoon, when the stages were crowded with excursionists and when the traffic was at its height. Smoke was seen issuing from the north end of the embayment. It is said that the fire was caused by a man who was employed renewing the gaspipes under the stage. Whilst forming a connection with the main pipe, which he severed for this purpose and plugged, the plug dropped out, and the gas, coming in contact with the light which he was using, set the structure on fire. In connection with the stage there were no appliances for the extinction of fire. Some time, therefore, elapsed before any fire-engines could be brought, and then the difficulties of getting them to work proved almost insuperable. Within a quarter of an hour of the time when the fire broke out, the hidden conflagration—the fire being wholly in the under part of the stage at the outset—had spread so rapidly, and the smoke became so wide-spread and dense, that when the dock engineer arrived it was in vain that he attempted to get down the first bridge. The general cry was "Cut the stage!" as it was thought that, if a severance could be effected, at least the northern half of the stage might be saved. But no sooner had a body of men, with adzes, made their way through the surface planks than the smoke poured from the openings and spread so rapidly behind that there was no alternative but to beat a retreat. The stage-master's house was in a few minutes rendered utterly unapproachable by the smoke, which crept swiftly onward until only the extreme ends of the stage offered safety from suffocation. This rapid spread of the conflagration produced a speedy conviction that the whole stage was doomed, and the attention of the officials was then given to the adjacent offices. It was a quarter to four when the smoke began to issue from the stage-master's house, and at ten minutes past four it was seen pouring from the open end of the stage—a distance of, perhaps, 300 yards—within which stood the premises occupied by Mr. Simpson, contractor for the refreshment-stalls, and the shelter for emigrants. A large body of men commenced removing to the boats the luggage and other valuables from the several departments on the stage, and a scene of the greatest confusion was naturally caused by these operations. By this time enormous crowds of persons had congregated on each side of the river. From end to end and throughout the entire length of the stage greyish brown smoke rolled in tremendous volumes away southward, obscuring everything upon the pier-head and upon the river beyond. The engines played both from the land and the river; but almost from the beginning it was evident that the fire had it all its own way; and their operations may almost be left out of consideration.

It was from the river that the full extent of the fire could best be seen. The spectacle was grand, and would have been terrible, also, had darkness prevailed, instead of the day, which was clear and almost unclouded. The wind was light, from the north-west, but, gradually freshening, it carried with it the volume of smoke southwards. At this time the portion of the stage to the southward of the embayment was burning brightly, the flames being red and clear, with comparatively little smoke, while the northern half was wrapped in impenetrable smoke, through which lurid gleams of flame burst only at intervals. As evening approached, the most remarkable feature of the scene was the burning of immense piles of timber lying about the centre of the stage. These blazed grandly, and stood out in lurid relief against a dark background of smoke, impenetrable, unbroken on the one hand, and a stretch of steadily-burning woodwork on the other. At midnight the scene presented by the burning stage and all the surroundings was inexpressibly grand. Approached from Dale-street, the river was seen lighted by vast luminous clouds of smoke and flame, through which the spars of the shipping in the docks gleamed tall and ghostly. Thousands of people were moving about, but were prevented from too nearly approaching the stage by a strong body of police. Seen from the river, the scene, grand and awful as it had been during the day, was immeasurably heightened in the terror of its aspect by the surrounding dark-

ness. The crowd along the dock wall, and even those who manned the yards of the shipping in the Prince's Dock, kept their places, and were probably present in even greater numbers than during the day. From end to end, with the exception of fifty feet or so at the north end, the stage was burning, presenting one long, broad line of fire and flames, with an overhanging canopy of smoke, the flame presenting all the brilliancy of gaslight, from the combustion of the creosote with which the timber was saturated.

We present two Illustrations, one of which is a view of the fire as seen from the opposite shore of the Mersey, at Birkenhead; the other is a sketch taken on board a vessel close to the landing-stage. The sketches are by Mr. Edwin Norbury, and by Mr. Ernest Roe, of Sheffield. The view from Birkenhead is from a photograph by Messrs. Robinson and Thompson, of Liverpool.

PROFESSOR OWEN ON EXTINCT ANIMALS.

At the British Museum, last Saturday, Professor Owen delivered, before a body of working men connected with the Working-Men's Club and Institute, headed by Mr. Hodgson Pratt, a lecture on extinct animals.

The lecturer met his hearers in the Zoological Galleries, and described some of the more striking objects of the collection, commencing with the bones of the *Elephas primigenius*, observing that in addition to the interest and curiosity excited by reviewing specimens of this kind was the light that they throw on the changes which had taken place in the surface of the earth by the upheaval or subsidence of the land. About forty years ago, during the progress of the Jumna Canal works, in the north of India, sandstone was being blasted in the foot hills of the Himalaya Mountains, at a point 1000 ft. above the present Indian Ocean. After one of these blasts, when a great mass of sandstone had fallen down, the engineer's officer in charge of the works observed in a piece of stone two round marks of different colours to the sandstone, looking like a pair of bull's eyes. Looking up the face of the rock, he saw the same marks; and, judging them to be caused by the presence of something different from the stone itself, he ordered the piece to be preserved, and as successive blasts were made he numbered and preserved the sections which exhibited the marks growing larger and larger, and coming nearer together, until all indications ceased. These numbered sections were duly barged to Calcutta, shipped home round the Cape, and duly deposited in the British Museum, where, with the greatest care, the tusks and skull of *Elephas primigenius* were dissected out of their stony envelope and exhibited to view as they appeared to the interested audience. Every bit of the original ivory and bony substance had passed away, particle by particle, and had been replaced by particles of stone; but under the microscope all the structure of the metamorphosed substances could be traced; and as there was nothing in the world of the same texture as ivory but ivory, its identity was beyond all doubt as having belonged to an elephant, though of a kind now extinct.

He inferred from the tusks that when that noble creature lived no human beings existed. They would probably ask why the co-existence of man should affect the development of the elephant's tusks? But it did so, and the same thing was observed in regard to deer. The red deer, for example, on the Scotch mountains, had not antlers anything like as large as some fossil species of the same deer. When the extinct elephant existed he had the range of a whole continent, and lived at ease without fear, and, as a consequence, the tusks would be developed to the fullest size. But in the present day the wild elephants of India and Ceylon were always in a state of being "chevied"—always afraid of that wretched little biped, man, with his rifle. They were limited also to a much less range of forest for their food; and it was with them as it would no doubt be with us if we could not stir out of doors without the chance of being shot at from the corner of the next street. The nervous system was not allowed the quiet and repose it needed, and, that having an influence on health, there was not the development in existing animals that was found in their fossil types. The same peculiarity was traced in the case of the next specimen, found at Ilford, near London. He supposed that the Indian elephant had died a natural death. Probably, as its end approached, feeling the fever which precedes dissolution, it made for the nearest river to drink and, then being weak, stumbled in and was drowned. Its great carcass would then be carried down to the sea and sunk in the sand at its mouth, its flesh would rot away from the bones, and the tusk and teeth would remain. More sand would be washed down every year to the estuary, forming the deposit which, in the course of countless ages, had undergone upheaval to a thousand feet above the present sea level, and become the mass of sandstone quarried for the uses of man.

There was no doubt that the whole Himalayan chain—the highest in the world—had been raised since that old elephant had lived, because at greater heights than this Indian quarry not only fossil elephants, but hippopotami, which required rivers and lakes to live in, had been found, also fossil giraffes. Similar evidence had been procured in regard to the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Andes, all of which had been upheaved at what, in the history of geological changes, was a comparatively recent period. When we come to apply our own little puny, trumpery way of accounting for time, we had some evidence of nearly 10,000 years of history, but that period was a mere hour or minute compared with the lapse of time to which such phenomena as he referred to related.

The British specimen had been found in a brick-field at Ilford, and all brick earth he took to be a fresh-water deposit formed at the bottom of inland lakes. In such places were found the remains of singularly large and fine animals that had lived in the part of the earth now called England. He did not suppose elephants could have existed in the large numbers that they undoubtedly had done if England at that time had been of its present size. But there was evidence that the North Sea was at that period dry land, which had since subsided. Elephants now were found only in certain countries; but there was no doubt that England, when the elephant existed, was much warmer in summer and colder in winter, and those animals, which ranged over the whole north of Europe and Asia, were clad in a coat of yellowish wool one or two inches thick, hidden by a shock of long blackish hair one or two feet in length.

The learned Professor next touched for a few moments on the remains of extinct gigantic birds found in New Zealand and Madagascar.

It has been decided by the Bristol Town Council to spend nearly £200,000 in various street improvements.

Colonel Sir John Chetham M'Leod, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel of the 42nd Highlanders, has been presented with the freedom of Perth (of which he is a townsman) in recognition of his gallant services in the Crimean, Indian, and Ashantee wars.

The Orkney and Shetland cables have been successfully laid, and the steamer has proceeded northward to effect telegraphic communication with the south from Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Islands.

CROWN PRINCES.

It must be very dreadful to be brought up as Heir to a Throne—especially in these most competitive of days, when there seems every likelihood that in a few years a journeyman crossing-sweeper will be obliged to pass an examination in alluvial deposits, and write a fair paper (afterwards translating it into at least one modern or ancient language) on "Dust-heaps: their Origin, Progress, and Destiny." Surely every half-hour wasted—and even the indefatigable young Prussian at present visiting us probably devotes an occasional thirty minutes to doing nothing whatever—must be a reproach to the sensitive conscience of a future King. "Why (does he not think?), O why did I not give those precious moments to the blue-book just issued by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the morals of Cassawongi? How much might I not have learnt of the manners and customs of my future subjects!"—and then is it not, too, possible that, by a natural revulsion of feeling, our Prince may consign to perdition as a nuisance those hapless Cassawongians?

What an enormous amount our coming monarchs are supposed to know! That they can honour every European ambassador with a little courtly badinage in his own tongue is, we need hardly say, taken as the merest matter of course; and we should think six hours' study per diem for twenty years would make this easy enough. The power of conversing in the slang of their particular professions, and with a considerable display of the latest knowledge in each, with all the men of science, artists, politicians, jockeys, agriculturists, and other eminent beings with whom one, as a Crown Prince, is likely to be thrown into contact, must, however, be rather more difficult; and when, in addition to this, one is expected to be a crack shot, a first-rate rider, dancer, elocutionist, and performer on at least one musical instrument, and one's practice in these arts is broken up by compulsory attendance every week at two or three reviews, one exhibition or agricultural show, five or six balls, an odd garden party, two operas, Imperial Parliament (say twice), and—as far as I can make out—some eight or nine dinners: it is difficult to imagine how a conscientious Prince can "live the pace."

It has always been a matter of doubt with me whether Crown Princes ever read novels—the novels, I mean, of the everyday life of the middle classes. If so, how odd the existence of people in general must seem to them—with what unmitigated envy they must regard those happy young heroes who meet by a village well, at a watering-place, in a crowded London street, the maiden who is to be all in all to them, and then and there proceed to woo and win her! Must it not be maddening to know that your choice of a partner for life is limited to not much over a dozen Princesses, of whom it is highly improbable that more than one will be pretty? Worst of all, suppose one happens to meet with perfection in a maid of honour, while her mistress is as plain and commonplace as blue blood can possibly be, how must one long, if not for King Cophetua's choice of a beggar-maid, at least for his power of choosing one if he had a mind to! how curse the political considerations which make one's alliance with her uninteresting young Highness desirable, which compel one to adore a young woman in whose society to spend a quarter of an hour is the most refined and exquisite boredom!

What an exceptional life it must be, from boyhood upwards, that of successor to the Throne! When the weird women told Macbeth that he should be King hereafter, we know how that bare possibility—for he dared not at first believe the wonderful news—how that remote chance of greatness made "his seated heart knock at his ribs;" how, as it drew more near and sure, it turned into gall the milk of human kindness, changed a brave, ambitious soldier into a cowering murderer. If thus a mere suggestion has such power, what must it be to grow up under the influence of the absolute certainty, "bar accident," of succession to a mighty empire? Allowance must of course be made for the fact that to a "born prince" the news of his prospect of power does not come, as to Macbeth, a totally undreamt of surprise; nor does the throne need to be won by such extremely questionable means; but the fact remains—all that stands between himself and sovereignty is a parent's life.

It must be a strange feeling. One can't help wondering whether the longing to be first in the land instead of a mere powerless title ever affects the love of son for father, whether ambition overcomes the natural desire that he may live among his children as long as possible. With all the difference that living so near the kingly power must make to one's view of it, in spite of a thorough knowledge of the never-ending difficulties and troubles which (as well as his divinity) do "hedge a king," there must surely be still the thoughts, the day-dreams, of "what I will do when I am king"—not, as the rest of us say, "if I were."

Must not the Heir Apparent in his fancy sometimes, like Harry of Monmouth, put on the crown it is not yet his to wear? Does he not sometimes rehearse his first speech to the "thrones, dominations, principedoms, powers" when the uneasy circle shall weigh upon his head, plan sometimes how he will spread the power and renown of his country, and within its bounds render his sway more absolute—or, if he be a prince of the "advanced" school, how he may make himself and his people one, he only their first man and guide in the triumphal onward march of civilisation and prosperity?

What is a man's first thought, when he hears the death of the king his father? Is it, as we would fain hope, pure natural grief—or is it some strange swelling of the heart, a breathless wonder at the power just come upon him? It must be so awful a barrier between father and child, this stake that the latter wins by the former's death. Free as the young man may be from any wish but that his father may flourish to a green old age, may not an idle word, a thoughtless joke, lead the king to suspect the prince of a wish to "step into his shoes;" and for such chilling, severing suspicion how often is there any cure?

Thus severed from his nearest relation, fettered and bound in on every side, he feels that the line to which Dr. Johnson so strongly objected can never be true for him. "Who rules o'er freemen should himself be free"—but nowadays he isn't; and the prospect of a life imperial but strangely hampered, artificial in so many ways, with the cares of a nation added to those of a family, should cast a curious cloud—half bright with the glory of the setting sun whose place he is to take, half dark with the gloom of possible storms—over the life of festivity and pompous pleasure a young man in such place must lead.

Whether, however, all the Heirs Apparent to the crowns of Europe are in the habit of looking at things in this somewhat serious light, or whether one or two of them do not rather favour the pleasanter plan of "taking it easy"—even, perhaps, neglecting to acquire that thorough knowledge of all languages, sciences, and arts generally considered requisite in their position—I am, not being personally acquainted with any Crown Princes, unable to say. My little knowledge of human nature would incline to the supposition that there may be one or two exceptions to the state of oppressive and unremitting study I have described as the rule among Princes—indeed, I should not be surprised to find that there were two or three.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

There is a temporary lull in the fighting, all over the northern and eastern provinces of Spain, between the partisans of Don Carlos de Bourbon, or King Charles VII., and those of the Republican or National Government established under Marshal Serrano at Madrid. The rumours of an intended foreign intervention have, during the past week, more engaged public attention than the military proceedings of the Spanish factions. We presented in our last two Illustrations of the capture of Cuenca by the detached force of Carlists which Don Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, had led into Valencia. This Carlist force, after remaining a few days, withdrew northward, and several conflicts took place, with varying success, between some of the bands connected with it and the garrisons or volunteer militia of different country towns. An attack was thus made on Teruel, which is a town of 8000 or 10,000 inhabitants, situated nearly 150 miles due east of Madrid, in the province of Aragon, and half way on the road from Saragossa to Valencia. The local volunteers, though taken by surprise at daybreak, made a successful resistance; and the Carlists were soon compelled to retire, with heavy loss, from before the walls of the town. This is the subject of a sketch drawn on the spot by one of our correspondents. The double range of lofty arches, seen in the background of his view, remind us of a Roman aqueduct. This fine work, called "Los Arcos de Teruel," is, indeed, an aqueduct, but one erected not much above 300 years ago. The architect was a Frenchman named Pierre Bedel. The cathedral of this town is adorned with some rich decorations of the sixteenth century, and there is a stately Bishop's palace. In the neighbourhood of Teruel are some bone-caves of high geological interest.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

Several cases of saving life have been investigated by the Royal Humane Society, which has bestowed its rewards.

On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the bronze medallion medal was unanimously voted to Sub-Lieutenant F. S. Langdale and Sub-Lieutenant F. G. Langdon, of H.M.S. Resistance, for trying, though without success, to save James Moore, of the same ship, who fell into 45 fathoms of water, off Lisbon, on March 7 last. Both officers, on hearing the cry of "Man overboard!" plunged into the sea to the rescue, without even staying to divest themselves of any of their clothing. The man sank before they could reach him.

The bronze medallion was also given to Captain and Adjutant N. Gosselin, and testimonials inscribed on vellum to Sergeant George Nixon and Isaiah Allen, all of the Cavan Militia, for saving Francis McDonald and Thomas Connolly, who sank while bathing at Cavan on June 12; to Mr. Arthur A. Galloway, midshipman of H.M.S. Immortalité, who saved from suicide a man who jumped into 9 fathoms of water in Gibraltar Bay; to John Farns, for saving a seaman who fell into 16 fathoms of water in the river Clyde; to Charles Hopkins, for trying to save W. T. Blyth, who accidentally fell into the water at Auckland Harbour; and to Cecil H. Gaisford, for saving B. J. G. Richards, who was capsized from a canoe into 12 ft. of water in the river Rhine, at Bonn.

Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment were awarded to George Loughton, for saving W. J. Eatherley, who fell into 10 ft. of water in the River Nene, Peterborough, on June 27; to James Dormer, for trying to save James Rolfe, who fell into 12 ft. of water at Norcot Scours, near Reading, on June 8; to Thomas Freeman, of the Clyde industrial training-ship, for saving John Lighthouse, who fell overboard into the River Clyde on June 6; to G. W. Sergeant, for saving John Davis, who sank while bathing in the River Wye, Monmouthshire, on June 8; to Stephen Marriott, for saving W. Underwood, who fell into 15 ft. of water in the River Nene, at Wellingborough; to William Chapman, for saving Ellen Cracknell, who fell into 15 ft. of water in the River Cam, at Cambridge; to Thomas Shipley, for saving two children who fell into 9 ft. of water in the River Derwent; to Thomas Blackman, for saving William Lards, who sank in 20 ft. of water while bathing in the sea at Dover; to George R. Hefferman, for saving Gillman Wolfe, who sank in 12 ft. of water while bathing near Skibbereen, Ireland, on June 20; to Michael Heraghty, for saving John Feeney and seven others, whose boat capsized in the sea at Ballyconnel; to Daniel Bradley, for saving Private M'Clelland, of the Donegal Militia, who sank in 12 ft. of water while bathing at Lifford, in the county of Donegal, on June 8; to Laurence Phelan, for saving Michael Punch, who accidentally fell into the river at George's Quay, Cork, on the 5th ult.; to Colour-Sergeant Richard Stone, of the Coldstream Guards, for saving a comrade named Brown, who sank in 12 ft. of water while bathing in the River Thames at Windsor, on June 2; to Oliver Crook, for saving Henry Watts, who fell into 10 ft. of water in the River Stour, at Halford, on June 9; to Percival Jarrett, for saving Algernon Kirkham, who sank in 9 ft. of water while bathing in the River Derwent, at Malton, on June 5; to Lieutenant W. le Coeg, R.N., for saving Michael Malone, of her Majesty's ship Wellington, who fell overboard in 5 fathoms of water; to David Johnston, for saving a sailor who was shipwrecked in Dysart Harbour; to Jack Andrews, of her Majesty's ship Argus, for saving Staff-Surgeon Lucas, whose boat capsized in 4 fathoms of water at Cape Coast Castle; and to Walter Taylor, for saving James Ward, who fell into 22 fathoms of water at the Temple-pier, Victoria Embankment, on June 15. Pecuniary rewards of various amounts were also given to William Cobb, for saving James Morgan, who fell into the River Thames at Putney; to Regent Tolwell, for saving Thomas Allen, who fell into the Regent's Canal, Bow, on June 3; to Benjamin Farmer, for receiving at his house and assisting to restore to life C. H. Temple, who fell into Sir G. Duckett's Canal, Old Ford, on June 19; to Benjamin Redwood, for saving two boys who fell into the Regent's Canal, New North-road, Islington, on June 15; to Joseph Ashfield, for saving John Vowdall, who fell into the River Thames at London Bridge, on June 5; to Abraham Brown, for saving Dr. Cronlinan, who fell into the River Thames at Southwark Bridge, on June 6; and to Edward R. Allen, for saving Alfred Bassett, who fell into 12 ft. of water at Woolwich.

The Military Balloon Committee is directing its attention more especially to the best method of inflating a balloon on the field of battle—an operation which is attended with considerable difficulty. It has been decided that war balloons may be employed as a valuable adjunct to an army in the field. At a height of two hundred yards the entire landscape over a radius of about forty miles can be seen on a clear day.

The forty-second annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Norwich next week. The president-elect is Dr. E. Copeman, of Norwich, who will deliver the opening address on Tuesday. An address on surgery will be delivered on the following day by Mr. Cadge, of Norwich; and on Friday Dr. Matthews Duncan will deliver an address on obstetric medicine. On the evening of the 12th there will be a soirée in St. Andrew's Hall, and on the 13th there will be a public dinner in the same building.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: VOLUNTEERS OF TERUEL REPELLING A CARLIST ATTACK.



MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

BY F. CHESTER.

THE WESLEYAN PRESIDENT.

The President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference for this year is the Rev. William Morley Punshon, LL.D. During many years he has occupied a prominent place in the Wesleyan Church, and he has long been known as the foremost of Methodist pulpit orators. Yorkshire has produced many able Wesleyans, both laymen and ministers. Among them is Dr. Punshon. He was born at Doncaster, on May 29, 1824. After attending several other schools, he finished his education at the Doncaster Grammar School. Its high standing in scholarship and its efficient teaching may be judged from the fact that two of Dr. Punshon's classmates went to Cambridge and became second and sixth wranglers respectively. Dr. Punshon must himself have made considerable progress in scholarship. Although there is an entire absence of everything pedantic both in his writings and discourses, they bear marks of severe taste and high culture. He became famous very early in his career as an eloquent lecturer, and his high position in that department of public labour has never varied, from his first lecture in Exeter Hall in 1854 to his last in 1873. To be made a member of the "Legal Hundred" is one of the special honours of Methodism; but it was conferred upon Dr. Punshon so early as 1859, he having entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1845. Had he remained in England, he would, doubtless, have occupied the presidential chair before this time; but he left this country in 1868 for Canada, where he remained until 1873. His labours in Canada con-



THE REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

tributed much to the welfare of Methodism in that part of the world. The acceptability of his services to the Canadian Wesleyans appears in the fact that by their votes they made him five times President of the Canadian Conference. It is certain that the distance travelled in his journeys in Canada must have amounted to many thousand miles, for he visited every province of the Dominion, including Manitoba and British Columbia. In the United States, also, his labours were frequent, and he visited nearly every one of the States, including southern ones. In 1860 he received the degree of M.A. from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, in Connecticut, and the degree of LL.D. from the Victoria University, Cobourg, Canada, in 1873. His return to England is a great loss to Canadian Methodism, but a gain to English Wesleyans. His intellectual gifts and excellence of character render him one of the most valuable men in that society. It is seldom that oratorical powers are combined with a high capacity for business; but this combination is complete in Dr. Punshon. The duties which now devolve upon him, as president of the British Conference, are numerous and responsible; but his mental and physical vigour will make him equal to any demands that his official year may bring upon him.

The portrait of Dr. Morley Punshon is engraved from a photograph by Notman and Fraser, of Toronto and Montreal.

Dr. Punshon took occasion in his address, after he had been elected to the chair, to speak on the proposals which have been made for the absorption of the Methodists in the



INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE FROM HAVRE.

Church of England. He said—"The longer I live the less I am disposed to call down fire from heaven upon any; and the more I am convinced that, if we are to do the old Methodist work and to bear the old Methodist witness, we must have the kind and catholic spirit of primitive Methodism. We cannot afford to be intolerant in our treatment of intolerance. We cannot afford to trample upon pride with greater pride. We cannot afford it, because it would neutralise our witness-bearing, fret our own souls, and bring us down from our high sphere of hallowed toil. At the same time we must maintain our self-respect; and, as we are so often asked to consent to unite or be absorbed into another Church, I think the time has come when on this question of our ecclesiastical position we should give forth no uncertain sound. Do I misinterpret your mind? We believe that we are a Church of God's making. We are content with our position; we are assured of it; we have no misgivings about it; we believe it can be scripturally sustained. We have no unfriendliness towards other Churches. We do not wish to build ourselves on their ruins. It is no joy to us that there are among them irritations of feeling and lapses from faith. We should abase ourselves if we could be so small as to triumph in the trouble of others. But we will not be moved from the position in which we believe God has placed us. And the time is long gone by—we had better decisively affirm it—when we will listen to any proposals for union except on equal terms." These remarks appear from the report to have been received favourably by the Conference.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE.

A complete account was given last week of the Grand International Yacht-Race across the Channel, from Havre to Southsea. The yachts competing were ten in number—five English, three French, and two American. The English yachts were the *Cetonia*, schooner, of 202 tons burden, owner Mr. W. Turner; the *Florinda*, yawl, 136 tons, Mr. W. Jessop; the *Gwendolen*, schooner, 179, Major Ewing; the *Corinne*, schooner, 165, Mr. N. Wood; and the *Hirondelle*, yawl, 70, Mr. Quilter. The French yachts were the *Chambord*, cutter, 26 tons, belonging to M. Cardon; the *Mésange*, cutter, 40, M. D. Le Roy; and the *Scapin*, cutter, 31, M. L. Baque. The American yachts were the *Faustine*, schooner, 120 tons, Mr. P. Russell; and the *Enchantress*, schooner, 320, Mr. W. Laubat. There was a time allowance for difference of size, at the rate of 15 sec. per ton for running forty-eight miles. The two prizes, given by the French Yacht Club, were pieces of plate worth £320 and £80. The start took place from Havre at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the first yacht arrived at Southsea next morning at twenty minutes past seven. This was the *Enchantress*, but the first prize was won by the *Corinne*, which came in eleven or twelve minutes later, but which took the benefit of the time allowance, her tonnage being less, by 155 tons, than that of the *Enchantress*. The second prize was in like manner won by the *Florinda*, though four other yachts of larger size—the *Enchantress*, the *Corinne*, the *Gwendolen*, and the *Cetonia*—arrived before her at Southsea. Our illustration shows the scene in Havre Roads before the yachts started. They set off from an imaginary line drawn from the committee steamer, the *Orne*, to the flagstaff on Cape La Hève. The sketch was taken from the deck of the steamer, just as the yachts were getting into line.

NEW ACT ON MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY.

An important Act of Parliament has been printed, having been passed on Thursday week to amend the law with respect to the property of married women.

The preamble of the statute states that it is not just that the property which a woman has at the time of her marriage should pass to her husband, and that he should not be liable for her debts contracted before marriage; and, further, the law as to the recovery of such debts requires to be amended. This declaration is worked out in the several sections. The Act has immediate operation in the United Kingdom, with the exception of Scotland.

So much of the Married Women's Property Act (1870) is now repealed that declares that a husband shall not be liable for the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, so far as to marriages after the passing of this Act, and a husband and wife married after this Act may be jointly sued for any such debt. The extent of the liability of a husband is defined by the new law. The husband in such action, or in an action for tort committed by his wife before marriage, or for contract, to be liable only to the extent of the assets specified, or confessing his liability to some extent, that he is not liable beyond what he confesses, and if no such plea is pleaded, the husband to be deemed to have confessed his liability so far as assets are concerned. If it is not found that the husband is liable in respect of assets, he is to have judgment for his costs of defence, whatever the result of the action may be against the wife.

When a husband and wife are sued the judgment is to be a joint one to the extent of the liability of the husband, and for the residue to be separate against the wife. Under six heads, assets, in respect to which a husband is liable, are specified, consisting of the value of personal estate in possession of the wife, vested in the husband, "choses in action," "the value of chattels real," rents, property transferred, or property made over to delay or defeat creditors.

Lord Derby has received a deputation from the West India Committee and the British Sugar Refining Committee, asking him to urge on the French Government the desirability of their observing the treaty of 1864, for the abolition of bounties on the export of sugar.

From the quarterly return of the Registrar-General it appears that in the three months ending June 30 the births of 288,476 children and 167,744 deaths were registered. The number of persons married during the quarter ending March 31 was 115,346. The birth-rate was 35·7, and the death-rate 20·8, while the marriage-rate was 14·4 per thousand. As regards England the Registrar considers the return satisfactory:—"Marriages were numerous; the births increased at such a rate as is required to meet the demands of industry and colonial enterprise. The mortality is declining, but at a slower pace than would be witnessed if there were more intelligence and less hesitation in sanitary work."

During the second quarter of 1874, 92,716 emigrants sailed from the various ports of the United Kingdom. Of these 77,296 were persons of British origin, including 38,387 English, 8,509 Scotch, and 30,400 Irish. Compared with the numbers in the second quarter of 1873, the total of British emigrants showed a decline of more than 25 per cent, the number being considerably lower than in the corresponding quarter of any year since 1868. Further statistics show that emigration has declined in all parts of the United Kingdom. While the number of persons going to other places has considerably fallen off, the emigrants to the Australian colonies rose to 18,061, compared with numbers ranging between 3058 and 6376 in the June quarter of the eight years 1866-1873.

MUSIC.

The operatic performances at the Crystal Palace have been maintained with unabated interest, various well-known works having been repeated with much efficiency. On Thursday week an English version of "Dinorah" was given for the first time there, with Miss Blanche Cole as the heroine. This lady sang and acted very effectively throughout her performance, having been particularly successful in the "Cradle Song" and the "Bell Trio" of the first act, and the "Shadow Song" and the trio-finale of the second act. Miss Lucy Franklein, as one of the goatherds, was much applauded for her delivery of the canzonet; Miss Annie Thirlwall having been an efficient representative of the other goatherd. Mr. E. Cotte as Corentin, and Mr. W. Carleton as Hoel, contributed largely to the general effect; subordinate characters having been filled by Messrs. S. Betjemann and H. A. Pope. On Saturday Miss Blanche Cole took her benefit in Flotow's "Martha."

On Monday, the bank holiday, music was plentifully provided for pleasure-seekers in several localities. At the Royal Albert Hall there were performances by military bands and eminent solo vocalists, including Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Miss Edith Wynne, and Mr. Sims Reeves. At the Crystal Palace, besides the orchestral playing of the fine band of the establishment, there was a ballad concert, supported by well-known singers. Music was also given (morning and evening) at the Agricultural Hall.

This (Saturday) evening the promenade concerts begin at Covent Garden Theatre, under the lesseeship of Messrs. Gatti, with M. Hervé as conductor. Of the opening performances we must speak next week.

THEATRES.

Last Saturday the Lyceum reopened, under the management of Mr. Charles Morton and Miss Emily Soldene, for the purpose of that talented lady taking her farewell performances previous to her departure for America. The pieces acted were "Love in Humble Life" and Offenbach's opera of "The Grand Duchess," the heroine, of course, being supported by Miss Soldene. The business of the stage was admirably corroborated by the scenery and the four tableaux, which brought down the curtain with plaudits at the close of each act.

When London is said to be out of town there is still a great number of unsophisticated people who remain in their old quarters. Experienced managers are aware of this fact, and sometimes take advantage of it. Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Webster have this season benefited by the occasion and have opened the Princess's with a revival of "Janet Pride"—a sterling and substantial play, with an attractive power in it which seldom fails to draw good houses. The part of Richard Pride, whose crimes form the motive-spring of the action, is one of Mr. Webster's great creations, and he now sustains it once more, with extraordinary effect. The part of Dicky Trotter is cleverly embodied by Mr. George Belmore. This is a part with splendid opportunities, and Mr. Belmore avails himself of them to the uttermost. Mrs. Mellon is Janet, and throughout the piece acts with that skill and subtlety which are so characteristic of her style. Other rôles are judiciously, and some very efficiently, acted. The house on Saturday last was full, and the applause frequent; so no doubt the summer season, though necessarily brief, will prove to be profitable.

Monday was an important night at the Haymarket, when Mr. Buckstone took his benefit, and terminated his season with a "few farewell words" which would take half a column to report. A new piece was performed on the occasion, written by Mr. Buchanan, and entitled "A Madcap Prince," in which Mr. Sims Reeves sang the "Requitals" of Herr Blumenthal, with the full force of his extraordinary ability. A new song, composed by Mr. Molloy, with words by Mr. Burnand, was also sung by the same distinguished vocalist. In his speech Mr. Buckstone confessed to a comparative failure during the last season. He had, he said, "produced three important pieces, not one of which had answered his expectations." He also announced his intention to reproduce Mr. Buchanan's comedy next season, to be followed by other novelties, and that "Mr. Sothorn will return from America in October with some new ideas to be propounded by my Lord Dundreary."

"Paul Pry" has been revived at the Strand, Mr. Terry sustaining the character of the inquisitive hero. The general sentiment on his assumption is that he is too demonstrative in the part, but exceedingly diverting. Miss Kate Phillips performs Phoebe, and does it with much spirit, archness, and vivacity. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," by the late Mr. William Brough, has also been revived, and provokes much hilarity.

Mr. Edward F. S. Pigott will succeed Mr. W. B. Donne as Examiner of Plays. The *Daily News*, a paper which has the best opportunity of knowing the facts, states:—"Mr. Pigott has been for many years known in the best literary and social circles of London as a brilliant writer and an accomplished scholar; and if his name is less familiar to the public at large it is because it has not been attached to writings which, had they not been published anonymously, would have secured him a place in the front rank of his contemporaries. Mr. Pigott's acquaintance with modern languages and literature, and especially with the dramatic literature and with the stage of the leading European nations, gives him special qualifications for the office to which he has been appointed."

Mr. Nye Chart has added to the attractions of the Brighton race week by opening the Brighton Theatre Royal for a few nights with a specially good programme:—Mr. Andrew Halliday's "For Love or Money," in which comedy Mr. George Honey is as mirth-moving as ever, while Mrs. Nye Chart is captivatingly bright and natural; William Brough's "King Turco" burlesque, with Mr. George Honey in another of his humorous parts, admirably supported by Miss Kate Lawler as a piquante Prince Amabel; and Mr. W. H. Payne's characteristic ballet, "Rosalie," in which Mr. Harry Payne, the best of clowns, and Mr. Fred Payne, the nimblest of harlequins, are imitatively grotesque.

Mr. Maccabe began a short season at St. James's Hall, on Monday, which it was announced would be limited in duration, as he intends to visit America and the colonies.

The Agricultural Hall, Islington, has more than one entertainment in full vogue for the recreation of wonder-seekers who like drawing-room shows. First, at the Berners Hall, Madame Gilliland Card appears as a modern magician, with some transparent conjuring and some ingenious Japanese tricks, which are curious and pleasing. M. Abney then exhibits what is called comic business, and operates on certain musical instruments; and, having won his laugh, makes way for a set of mesmeric performers, under the direction of Madame Card, who go through various phases of biological experiments, which are exceedingly amusing. We take it for granted the cases are genuine. But what if they are not? The police, perhaps, might interpret the secret.—Mr. Hamilton's Excursion to America continues to attract the public by the number and value of its pictorial illustrations.

THE SALE OF ADVOWSONS.

The report of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the laws relating to patronage, simony, and exchange of benefices in the Church of England has been issued. The Committee consisted of the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Marlborough, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Chichester, Earl Nelson, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishops of London, Carlisle, Winchester, and Peterborough, Lord Brodrick, Lord Overstone, Lord Belper, Lord Blackford, and Lord Selborne.

The Committee is of opinion that all legislation affecting Church patronage should proceed upon the principle that such patronage partakes of the nature of a trust to be exercised for the spiritual welfare of the parishioners, and that whatever rights of property originally attached, or in process of time have attached, to patronage must always be regarded with reference to the application of this principle. Although considerations of public policy may not require or admit of the complete suppression of the sale of advowsons, they may, nevertheless, justify the imposition of certain further limitations as to the conditions under which such sales should hereafter be permitted. The secrecy with which sales of advowsons may at present be conducted obviously tends to promote and shelter abuses and evasions of the law. The Committee, therefore, recommends that all sales of advowsons or next presentations be duly registered within a limited time in the diocesan registry of the diocese in which the living is situated, with the names of the vendor and purchaser, and that no sale not so registered be valid in law.

The statute forbids a spiritual person to purchase a next presentation, and thereupon to present himself. There is reason to believe that this provision is not unfrequently evaded by clergymen buying, instead of the next presentation, the advowson of a living, presenting themselves on the next vacancy, and then reselling the advowson, interest on the purchase money being allowed to the purchaser until the following vacancy. Such a proceeding, amounting, as it practically does, to the purchasing of a spiritual charge and office for money, which it has always been the aim of the Legislature to prevent, might, in the opinion of the Committee, be prevented—first, by making illegal all contracts to pay interest until vacancy upon sums received for the sale of advowsons; and, secondly, by extending the policy of the statute of Queen Anne, so as to prevent the presentation after the next vacancy of any clerk who has purchased an advowson, directly or through a trustee, to the benefit of which the advowson has been so purchased.

The evidence which has been given to the Committee goes to show that sales of next presentations are open to greater abuses than the sale of advowsons; while, on the other hand, the prohibition of such sales is less open to the objections which lie against prohibiting the sale of advowsons. The prohibition of the sale of next presentations, however, would, in the opinion of the Committee, be attended with considerable difficulties and objections. The Committee is, therefore, disposed to rely, in the first instance, on the good effect of their previous recommendations, should the Legislature see fit to adopt them, and are of opinion that only in the event of their failure should further legislation be attempted.

SYRIAN SPONGE FISHERIES.

From an official report, recently published, it appears that the total value of the sponges fished from the coast of Syria is from £20,000 to £25,000 annually. From 250 to 300 boats are at present employed, manned by from 1200 to 1500 men, and the centres of production are Tripoli, Ruad, Latakia, and Batrun, on the coast of Lebanon. The boats are generally hired for the season, which extends from June to October inclusive, during which months the temperature admits of continual exposure, the comparative tranquillity of the sea and the absence of winds and currents being favourable to the operations of the divers. A good diver will sometimes earn more than £40 a season.

Vice-Consul Jago, the author of the report, says that diving is practised from a very early age up to forty years, beyond which few are able to continue the pursuit. Syrian divers can remain under water from forty to sixty seconds. They wear no dress, but are provided with an ordinary net round the waist, seize with both hands a large oblong white stone, to which a rope is attached, and plunge overboard. On arriving at the bottom the stone is deposited at his feet, and the man, keeping hold of the rope with one hand, grasps and tears off with the other the sponges within reach, which he deposits in his net. He is then, after signalling by a series of jerks to the rope, drawn up. The depth to which the diver descends varies from five to thirty "brasses," each brass being equal to an ordinary man's height.

Two thirds of the produce of the Syrian coast are purchased by native merchants, who send it to Europe for sale, and the remainder is bought on the spot by French agents, who visit Syria annually for the purpose. France usually takes the great bulk of the finest varieties, and the reddish and common sponges are sent to Germany and England. The revenue derived by the Government from this branch of industry in Syria is one tenth of the value of the produce, calculated upon the prices paid to the finders by the traders, and is paid in cash by the former to the tax farmer on the conclusion of his sale.

The Queen has appointed the Marquis of Lothian to be keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, and the Earl of Strathmore to the Lord Lieutenantcy of the county of Forfar. The Marquis of Waterford has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Waterford, and Mr. Hugh Robert Hughes, of Kinnel, Lord Lieutenant of Flint. George Melly, Esq., M.P., has been gazetted a Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire.

The *Scientific American* states that Lake Titicaca, on the crest of the Andes, is the highest large body of fresh water, and that the lake never freezes over. Two little steamers of 100 tons each do a trifling business. Steam is generated by llama dung, the only fuel of the country, for there are no trees within 150 miles. The steamers actually cost their weight in silver, for their transportation (in pieces) from the coast cost as much as the original price. A steam-boat company has asked from Bolivia the exclusive right of navigating Titicaca and the Rio Desaguadero to Lago Pampa, with a guarantee of 6 per cent on the capital and a share in all new mines discovered. Professor Orton, the latest traveller in the region, calls attention to the fact that Lake Titicaca is not so high as usually given in geographical works by about 300 ft. Its true altitude is 12,493 ft., and in the dry season it is 4 ft. less. This fact has been revealed by the consecutive levellings made in building the Arequipa railway, just finished, which reaches from the Pacific to Lake Titicaca. Lake Titicaca is about the size of Ontario, shallow in the west and north, deep towards the east and south. On an island within it are the imposing ruins of the Temple of the Sun, and all round it are monuments which attest the skill and magnificence of the Incas. There are also the remains of burial towers and palaces which antedate the crusades, and are, therefore, pre-Incarial.

NEW BOOKS.

The author's pen which readily allies itself with an artist's pencil or photographer's camera has found an inviting topic in *Shakespeare's Home and Rural Life*. A volume of handsome size, form, and binding, which bears this title, is published by Messrs. Longman. It is a work fairly conceived and executed as an essay in English literary history. The few particulars which are known of our great poet's biography are enlarged upon with reference to the topography and local antiquities of his native district. Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564, and where he died in 1616, as it is the place in which he spent the first twenty years and several of the last years of his life, can still bear witness to much of what entered into his wonderful mind. We can there yet see what he really saw, from three centuries to two centuries and a half before our time. The whole neighbourhood, including the village of Shottery, with the home of Shakespeare's wife, the park and mansion of Charlecote Lucy, Wilmecote, the home of Shakespeare's mother, the ruins of Kenilworth and the Castle of Warwick, has been explored afresh with this view. Photographs have been taken by Mr. George H. Dunmore of a great number of scenes and minor details, to which are added many sketches and drawings, by Mr. Edgar Flower, Colonel Peel Yates, R.A., Mr. G. J. Parr, Mr. H. B. Clements, and others. They are all here reproduced by the heliotype process, furnishing one hundred truthful and beautiful illustrations, most of which are of the size of a quarto page. The editor of this collection, and author of the accompanying narrative and original commentary, is Major James Walter, of Birkenhead, and of the 4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers. Our sincere commendations are due to this gentleman for the manner and spirit in which he has performed his agreeable task. He has not, in our judgment, overstrained the reach of allowable and probable conjecture, nor has he overloaded the topic with much irrelevant matter, though frequent allusion is made to contemporary public events. His style is perhaps a little too roomy, not to say lengthy; but he is an honest and unaffected writer, neither pretending to see more deeply than others into the obscurity of the past, nor parading ecstasies of delight beyond what every man of culture should feel upon the occasion. He has done his part, in short, with perfect good faith, with good sense, and in very good taste. The volume contains also a reprint of what has been written by several preceding visitors to Stratford-on-Avon, William Howitt, Hugh Miller, Henry Ward Beecher, and others; besides the essay by Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, on Shakespeare's references to the Bible, and on the relations of his poetry and his views of human life to the Christian faith. There is a separate treatise, finally, on Shakespeare's knowledge of flowers, insects, birds, and all rural affairs.

The personal character of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy seemed, we are assured, to those who knew the man, as charming as his musical compositions. Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, who was his intimate friend, published last year a volume of *Mendelssohn Letters and Recollections*. It has since been translated into English by M. E. von Glehn, revised by Dr. Hiller, and in this form issued, under the editorship of Mr. George Grove, in *Macmillan's Magazine*. A volume now appears, from the establishment of Messrs. Macmillan, containing the memoirs and correspondence, with a brief preface and dedication to the Queen. It was in 1822, when Mendelssohn was a boy of thirteen, that Ferdinand Hiller, who was still younger, first met him; but their acquaintance became closer at Paris in 1831. Mendelssohn was full of high spirits, fond of innocent fun and frolic, but with a noble enthusiasm for art and truth. The letters in this collection are from 1834 to 1843. Mendelssohn died in 1847; but there was, unfortunately, a cessation of the correspondence between him and Ferdinand Hiller in the last few years. The anecdotes and discussions here related have naturally much to do with musical affairs, but are nevertheless likely to be interesting to the general reader, as they present Mendelssohn himself, with his domestic and social surroundings, in a very agreeable light.

The readers of Wordsworth—and there are many who still value him as their friend and teacher in the wisdom and faith of Nature's moral suggestions—will be gratified by the publication of his sister's *Recollections of a Tour in Scotland, A.D. 1803* (Edmonston and Douglas). A few short passages of this private journal, describing scenery or relating anecdotes of local tradition, have appeared in almost every edition of Wordsworth's poems, and have frequently been commended for their graphic truth and unaffected tone of feeling. Miss Wordsworth, who continued to reside with her brother many years after his marriage, had a mind congenial with his in some respects, and shared his healthy intellectual sympathies. They were accompanied in this excursion by Coleridge, travelling in a one-horse car, usually driven by Wordsworth, and putting up with such plain fare as could be got in those days at rustic public-houses or in Highland cottages. Their route was from Carlisle to Dumfries, where they visited the home and grave of Robert Burns (then not long deceased), through Clydesdale to Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, and Dumbarton; up Loch Lomond to Loch Katrine and the Trossachs, then westward to the head of Loch Long and Loch Fyne, Inverary, Loch Awe, and Loch Etive. Coleridge was out of health, being in those days an opium-eater, and did not go beyond Glencoe, having parted from them some days before. William and Dorothy Wordsworth afterwards passed down the course of Loch Tay to the Tummel and Garry, and to Blair Athol, whence they turned southward, arriving at Edinburgh in the middle of September, at the end of the fifth week of their leisurely tour. The sixth week they devoted to Tweedside and Teviotdale. It was upon this occasion, as every reader of Wordsworth knows, that they left "Yarrow Unvisited;" but the poet was in Scotland again in 1814, and another time in 1831, when he did not fail to seek the haunt of their earlier fancies and anticipations. He and his sister, in this first Scottish tour of 1803, had the pleasure of meeting Scott, at Melrose, and going with him to Jedburgh. This was some years before Scott published any of his novels or principal poems; but he had already composed part of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which he read or recited to them. After leaving him at Jedburgh the Wordsworths proceeded through Hawick and Liddesdale to their own home at Grasmere. This journal of Miss Wordsworth's is edited by Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's University, with a suitable preface. Those who feel an interest in its subject will also find something to engage their attention in Professor Masson's critical dissertations, *Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and Other Essays* (Macmillan and Co.), which are now republished. The volume contains an essay on "Scottish Influence in British Literature"—why not English literature?—which has also some bearing on the social history of the United Kingdom and nation. Professor Masson's comments, too, on the "theories of poetry" advanced by Mr. E. M. Dallas and others, and on the capabilities of prose and verse, respectively, with reference to De Quincey's style of poetical prose, seem worthy of re-perusal. Another lately-published volume containing matter that affects the estimation of Wordsworth and his school is the Rev. Stopford Brooke's lectures on *Theology in the English Poets* (H. S. King). These lectures were delivered on

Sunday afternoons in the chapel at York-street, St. James's-square. They deal with Cowper, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Burns. A second series, which relates to Byron, Shelley, and Keats, is announced for speedy publication. Some of Mr. Leslie Stephen's critical essays have been collected under the title of *Hours in a Library* (Smith and Elder). They treat of De Foe, Richardson, Pope, Scott, Hawthorne, Balzac, and De Quincey, with an eye to literary style and structure, and to ethical qualities.

Few of us know much about Morocco, though it is a country not very distant from us, and we often visit Gibraltar and Algiers, which are close to its shores. The newspapers have lately reported some unusual events in that Mohammedan State of North-Western Africa. There were some local revolts, if we mistake not, in consequence of the accession of a new Emperor; and there was a scandal occasioned by the sacred Sherif, or hereditary representative of the Prophet, having chosen to marry a Christian, a young Englishwoman. Innovations proceeding from the desire to imitate European example in some of their manners and institutions are not unlikely to divide the people of this realm, which has long resisted foreign influences with the most jealous bigotry, and forbidden Christians to approach its chief cities. Much authentic and precise knowledge of its actual condition is supplied by Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs, of Bremen, in a volume entitled *Adventures in Morocco, and Journeys through the Oases of Draa and Tafilet* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The time, indeed, at which he made these observations was twelve or thirteen years ago, when he first commenced the exploits of African travel which have earned him considerable fame and the gold medal of our Royal Geographical Society. As we are reminded in a short preface by Mr. Winwood Reade, this enterprising German physician, at a later period, started from Tripoli, in Arab disguise, and crossed the Sahara, making his way to Lake Tchad, and thence to Lagos, on the coast of Guinea, by the Houssa and Yoruba country. He is now about to explore the Libyan desert. The present work, besides giving an exact account of Morocco, its territory and population, its government and institutions, contains much trustworthy information with reference in general to the Moslem nations of North Africa. That division of the Mohammedan world lying west of the Nile is called in Arabic the Rharb; and the most westerly part of it, which is Morocco, does not acknowledge the religious supremacy of the Turkish Sultan. The Emperor of Morocco, as we call him, whose proper title is Sultan, though his subjects also call him Sidi or Mulei, both words meaning "lord," is the representative of the Moorish Caliphs of Cordova. They had a religious and political authority independent of the Arabian Caliphs in Asia. The Moorish kingdom of Southern Spain was, however, overthrown in 1492, by the Spanish conquest of Granada. Hereupon this North-west African Moorish kingdom, receiving the great multitude of Mohammedan emigrants driven out of Spain, grew to be a powerful empire, including Timbuctoo and Senegambia. Its dimensions have been lessened, but it has never been subdued. The situation of the country, or of those provinces north of the Atlas range of mountains, seems to be favourable to civilisation, with extensive Mediterranean and Atlantic sea-coasts, and with great advantages of soil and climate. The population is estimated by Dr. Rohlfs at six or seven millions, two thirds of whom are not Moors or Arabs, but of the primitive Berber race; there are also many Jews and many negroes. This author describes their state and habits of life, as witnessed in the towns at which he resided; Fez and Mequinez, the capital and the Sultan's abode; Uesan or Wazen, the seat of the Grand Sherif or descendant of Mohammed, who is almost as great a personage as the Sultan; the sea-ports of the Atlantic coast, from Tangiers to Mogador, and the oases far south of the Atlas. Dr. Rohlfs professed himself a convert to the faith of Islam, and took service under the Sultan as medical attendant of the Court. Owing to this compliance he was admitted to see what no Christian would have been allowed to witness of Moorish domestic life.

LORD DEVON ON SCIENCE.

The annual conference of the Devonshire Association for the Promotion of Science was held last week at Teignmouth.

The Earl of Devon presided and delivered the opening address. He remarked that, next to religious and moral training and the form of government of the people, science, literature, and art were the prominent agents in the promotion of national and individual character. Examples of pure and elevated art must have a direct tendency to raise thoughts above low and grovelling associations. The wonders of astronomy, the mysteries of the animal frame, the powers of nature all tending, if guarded in a right spirit, to create and maintain a reverent tone of feeling, to abate human pride, and to foster a due sense of human responsibility. He, therefore, rejoiced that of late years the greater number of higher and middle-class schools had paid due attention to instruction in physical science, modern language, and literature. Nor should it be forgotten that some branches of natural science had a direct and immediate bearing upon the physical and moral well-being of the people. Among the subjects to which, under an increased sense of responsibility, the governing classes of the country had of late paid increased attention, the sanitary condition of the humble portion of the population was now recognised as claiming a foremost place. In order to a due and practical consideration of the circumstances which affected that condition, and of the laws regulating it, some knowledge was necessary of the nature of the human frame, and of the way in which it was affected by noxious influences, and of the mode by which it might best be preserved in health. Upon these points safe and reliable opinions could only be based upon acquaintance with chemistry and animal physiology. Again, in considering the important question of the poor man's dwelling, the study of mechanics formed a necessary element on practical grounds of the highest importance. The promotion of science, literature, and art was an object of the utmost moment to the national well-being. Charged by Providence with the responsibility of governing an empire on which the sun never sets, the British nation, whilst recognising as amongst its first duties the promotion of good government, the maintenance of law and order, and the establishment of rational and well-regulated freedom, regarded the advancement of sound education as one of its principal duties; and he hailed the spread of science and the cultivation of literature and art as among the most influential component elements of the national character. Local societies could do much to promote these objects, and for this one he asked their active co-operation and support.

The Channel fleet sailed on Monday morning from the Clyde for Lough Swilly, where it was to remain three days, then cruise along the coast, and reach Portsmouth on Sept. 14.

The Kidderminster election, yesterday week, resulted in the return of Sir W. Fraser, Bart., the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 333 votes, in place of Mr. Albert Grant, who was lately unseated on petition. The numbers were—Sir W. Fraser 1651, Mr. G. H. Lea 1318.

CLOSE OF THE ALDERSHOTT MANŒUVRES.

General Sir Hope Grant brought the second series of summer manœuvres to a close, yesterday week, by reviewing the whole of the artillery. The batteries were posted in the Long Valley, and contained altogether about a hundred guns, the largest number ever collected together at Aldershot. At nine o'clock four batteries of horse, with nine-pounders, twelve batteries of field artillery, with nine and sixteen pounders and four forty-pounders, assembled in two lines, at the foot of Long Hill, fronting east, under the command of Colonel Turner, C.B., the commandant of the corps at Aldershot. The horse artillery were in the front line, the field batteries and a battery of position were in the second line. General Sir Hope Grant having inspected the lines, the batteries broke up their formation and marched past by divisions at a walk, with perfect steadiness and precision. The horse batteries went past a second time from the reverse flank, at a gallop, in really magnificent style. The horse-artillery divisions were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper and Major Whynates; Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, C.B., led the first division of the field batteries; Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne the second; Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis the third; and Lieutenant-Colonel Heath the fourth. Captain Branner had charge of the forty-pounders, each gun being drawn by twelve horses. After the march past, the whole were disposed of under cover of Long Hill and Cocked-Hat Wood, facing west, to attack an enemy supposed to be advancing on Odiham. For about an hour a smart engagement was carried on. The celerity with which the guns were brought into action on the hills was astounding. After advancing some distance in the direction of the "North Horns," the whole sixteen batteries fell back to Elm Moor Hill, where the engagement was brought to a conclusion. The greatest interest was manifested in the display, and nearly all the general and staff officers of the army corps were on the ground as spectators. Colonel Turner was highly complimented on the masterly manner in which he handled such a large force.

TEMPLE BAR.

Temple Bar gave unmistakable signs of decay yesterday week. Early in the morning it was noticed that the coping-stone of the western arch had sunk several inches. Later in the day the arch was shored up in the middle, leaving a passage on each side for the traffic. The digging for the foundations for the new Law Courts is said to have been the cause of the sinking of the Bar.

Though Temple Bar has an antiquity and associations of its own, it is by no means one of the really ancient buildings of London. It was not one of the gates of the old Roman city of Augusta or Londinium. Sir Christopher Wren began the building about 1669, and finished it in August, 1672; the cost of the erection was about £1000, besides which the four statues, which still occupy the niches on its eastern and western fronts, cost £400 more. They represent James I. and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, and Charles I. and Charles II. During the first century of its existence Temple Bar was remarkable for its gloomy and ghastly associations, being made one of the places where the heads of such rebels as had been executed on charges of high treason were exhibited *in terrorem populi*. Here, for instance, for the special edification of his Majesty's liege subjects, were displayed, dangling in the air, the mangled remains of Thomas Armstrong, one of the partners in the conspiracy known as the Rye House Plot. Here, too, a little later on, might have been seen the quarters of Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins, executed for complicity in plots against the life of William III. The Scottish rebellion of 1715 furnished a further supply of these highly-edifying spectacles, and the last examples of this revolting usage dated from the year 1746, when the heads of Simon, Lord Lovat, and some six or seven other followers of "Charles Edward," were placed on poles upon the top of the Bar.

The old Bar, which the present building replaced, as shown in Hollar's map of London, exhibits a central gateway with two side arches, thus showing that the present structure followed the general pattern of its predecessor. With the exception of a carving of the Royal arms over the carriage-way, and of those of the City over the posterns for foot-passengers, and the addition of some foliage on the pediment and architrave, the old Bar was architecturally as plain as such a structure could well be. The roof of the building was slanting, with gables; between the three openings for street traffic were two columns with plain pedestals, and there were other columns at each end. An engraving of this Bar was given in the *Illustrated London News* for March 28, 1863.

The interior of Temple Bar, over the gateway, is a chamber, belonging to the Corporation of London, and always used for the accommodation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen whenever they have to come thus far west to receive Royalty in state and on other public occasions—such, for instance, as at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. It is, however, permanently occupied for business purposes by the banking firm of Messrs. Child and Co., whose ledgers and journals for the last 200 years line its sides from top to bottom and fill also an attic above. Access to this chamber is gained by a low doorway cut in—or, rather, through—the old wall of which the Bar forms a continuation; and it is worthy of remark that an engraving of Temple Bar as it then appeared was placed as a heading on the bank-notes issued by that ancient and respectable firm in the early part of last century before the right of issuing such paper money in London was restricted by legislative enactment to the Bank of England.

One of the beautiful vales of Monmouthshire was visited, yesterday week, by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who started from the Western Valleys station by a special train. The company assembled in response to an invitation by Major Heyworth, the chairman, and the directors of the South Wales Colliery Company, whose property is situated at Cwmtillery, where large works are carried on in a spirited manner. The company is evidently actuated by a laudable desire to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of their workmen. They are promoting the erection of a workman's hall and club, and are erecting a number of cottages for the purpose of housing the men comfortably. The special train ran up to Cwmtillery in about an hour, the officials of the Monmouthshire Railway Company having charge of the arrangements. The band of the Bombay Fusiliers accompanied the party, which consisted of at least 150 ladies and gentlemen. The first part of the programme was to lay the foundation-stone of the workman's hall, which will accommodate nearly a thousand persons. It is designed for concert and other purposes. The club-house will consist of a spacious club-room, kitchens, and other offices, and the total cost of the building will be about £1400. Mrs. Heyworth laid the foundation-stone. The party, having made an inspection of some cottages, partook of luncheon in a spacious marquee near the cottages. Provision was made for the workmen and their wives enjoying the auspicious event. A large tent was erected near the site of the colliers' hall, where a bounteous tea was provided. Games and dancing were also in the programme. The ladies and gentlemen also had a dance.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR CLAUDE E. SCOTT, BART.

Sir Claude Edward Scott, third Baronet, of Lytchet, Minster, in the county of Dorset, died on the 27th ult., at his town residence, 29, Bruton-street. He was born April 15, 1804, the elder son of Sir Samuel Scott, the second Baronet, by Anne, his wife, only daughter of John Ommaney, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square, and was grandson of Claude Scott, of London, an eminent banker, who realised a large fortune, and was created a Baronet Sept. 8, 1821. The Baronet whose death we record was educated at Eton, succeeded his father in the title in 1849, and was for many years a partner in the firm of Scott and Co., of Cavendish-square. He married, May 31, 1838, Mary, youngest daughter of Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Esq., of Cockley Clay Hall, Norfolk, and by her (who died Dec. 30, 1844) had three sons and one daughter, the eldest of the former being the present Sir Claude Edward Scott, fourth Baronet, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, born July 14, 1840, who married, 1861, Maria Selina, second daughter of H. C. Burney, Esq., LL.D., of Richmond, and has issue.

SIR R. C. DALLAS, BART.

Sir Robert Charles Dallas, second Baronet, of Petsal, in the county of Stafford, Lieutenant-Colonel of militia in the island of Grenada, died at his residence in Montagu-square on the 1st inst. He was born Dec. 23, 1804, the youngest son of Sir George Dallas, of Petsal, a distinguished civil servant of the East India Company, and M.P. for Newport (created a Baronet in 1798), by the Hon. Catherine Margaret, his wife, daughter of Dorcas, Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye. He succeeded his father Jan. 14, 1833, and married, Sept. 29, 1841, the Hon. Frances Henrietta, widow of Charles des Vœux, Esq., and daughter of Edward, Lord Ellenborough, by whom he leaves two sons, George Edward, present and third Baronet, born Oct. 9, 1842, and Rupert Caradoc Francis, 98th Regiment; and one daughter, Theodosia Selina, Countess of Cottenham.

DR. BEKE.

Charles Tiltstone Beke, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., the famous traveller and explorer and the able writer on ancient history, geography, and philology, died suddenly on the 31st ult. He was born Oct. 10, 1800, and derived his descent from an old Kentish family, of a little village, near Canterbury, called Bekebourne. His principal works were "Origines Biblicæ; or, Researches in Primeval History," "Statement of Facts," "Essays on the Nile and its Tributaries," "An Inquiry into A. d'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa," and "The British Captives in Abyssinia." He married, first, a grand-niece of Sir William Herschel; and secondly, in 1856, Miss Emily Alston. With the latter he travelled through the Holy Land, in the footsteps of the Patriarch Jacob, and, in 1865, went on a fruitless mission to deliver the Abyssinian captives.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY TOMBS, K.C.B., V.C.

The subject of this memoir was the youngest son of the late General Tombs, of the Bengal Cavalry. He was born in November, 1824, and began his military training, at an early age, at Sandhurst, whence he proceeded to the late East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe, where in due time he obtained a commission in the Bengal Artillery. His subsequent career is thus traced in *Hart's Army List*:—"Sir Henry Tombs served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-4, and battle of Punniar (mentioned in despatch, bronze star); Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, including battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, affair of Budial and battle of Aliwal, as A.D.C. to Sir Harry Smith—mentioned (medal and two clasps); Punjab campaign of 1848-9, as D.A.Q.M. General of Artillery, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat—mentioned (medal with two clasps and brevet of Major); commanded a troop of Horse Artillery at the Hindun, May 31, 1857 (horse shot); battle of Budlerkesera (two horses shot); siege of Delhi (wounded, July 9); commanded column of assault of the Edgah, June 17 (wounded, two horses shot); commanded artillery at the battle of Nujufghur, and the Horse Artillery at the assault of Delhi (wounded); siege and capture of Lucknow; affair at Allahgunj; battle of Bareilly and Rohilcund campaign (C.B., Victoria Cross) and brevet of Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel (medal, with two clasps), mentioned in despatches on every every occasion, in terms most highly eulogistic; also mentioned by Lord Panmure in the House of Lords; commanded the force which recaptured Dewanjiri in Bhootan, in 1865, and received the thanks of Government and nominated K.C.B., (medal, with clasp)." Sir H. Tombs was recently compelled to relinquish the command of the Oude division in consequence of a painful illness, which has cut short a brilliant career, at the early age of forty-nine, leaving a widow (the youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir James Stirling) and three children. He died at Newport, Isle of Wight, on the 2nd inst.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL L. D. WILLIAMS.

The colonelcy of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons is vacant by the death, on the 31st ult., at Cawley Priory, Chichester, of Lieutenant-General Lewis Duncan Williams, at the age of seventy-three. He entered the Army as Cornet in June, 1820, and served for many years in the 2nd Life Guards, of which he became Colonel commanding in July, 1854. He became Major-General May 5, 1860, and Lieutenant-General Nov. 23, 1868. General Williams had been Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons for the last five years.

MR. CHRISTIE, C.B.

William Douglas Christie, Esq., C.B., a Member of Council of University College, who died, on the 27th ult., at his residence, 32, Dorset-square, was a distinguished diplomatist, and had also gained eminence in literature. He was born at Bombay, Jan. 5, 1816, the eldest son of Douglas Christie, M.D., of the East India Company's medical service; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1838, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840. The next year he was made private secretary to the Earl of Minto, then First Lord of the Admiralty; in 1842 was elected, in the Liberal interest, M.P. for Weymouth; in 1848 received the appointment of Agent and Consul-General for Great Britain in the Mosquito Territory; in 1851 was transferred to Berne as Secretary of Legation; in 1854 became Chargé-d'Affaires in the Argentine Republic; in 1856 was constituted Minister Plenipotentiary there, and in 1859 was raised to the high position of Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor of Brazil. He retired from official life in 1865, and devoted much of his later years to literary pursuits. He married, in 1841, Mary, daughter of General Grant.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W.B.F.—The problem is perfectly correct.

TIMBER and DEALS (Quebec).—Quite correct.

J.S.M.—You are correct with regard to the end game. The problem sent, however, admits of a somewhat artistic second solution, commencing with 1. K to K 2nd, followed by 2. K to Q 2nd, if Black check with the Bishop. Similarly, if Black play 1. R takes B. White rejoins with 2. R takes Q B.

C.J.N.D.—Your suggestion, we are satisfied, would not find favour with the bulk of our correspondents.

J.G.C.—It shall be examined.

D.A. (Dublin), W.A. Frankie, N.F. "Labor Omnia Vincit," and several other correspondents have pointed out that Problem No. 1583 admits of a second solution by 1. R to Q 8th, or 1. R to Q Kt 8th.

W.S.B., G.H.V. Award, Dame Tucker, Beginner, Chicago, and B.B.—Mr. Abbott's problem cannot be solved by 1. R takes B, or 1. Q to Kt 2nd.

J.J.—You have omitted to send the solutions of your problems.

W.Y.G.D.—In problem 1587, if Black play, for his first move, B to K B 5th, White checks with Queen at Q 3rd, and mates with Knight. Problem 1588 cannot be solved, as you suggest, if, in answer to 2. R takes B, Black play Kt to K B 3rd.

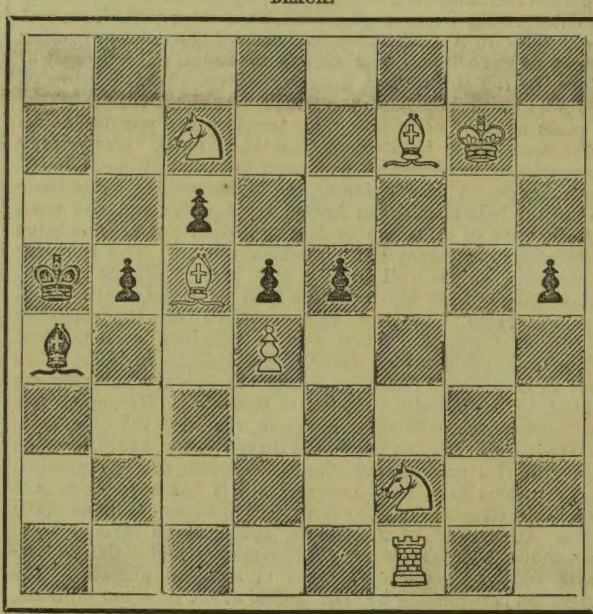
J.P. and F.H.B.—They shall receive our best attention. The large number of problems we have on hand awaiting examination must be our apology for the delay.

E.S., Rue Fonny, W. Rhodes, Physic, M. Clare, Inagh, and J. Sowden.—Quite correct; but see notice above to D.A. and others.

RUE FOMNY and Others.—At present we are unable to give more than the mottoes of the successful problems in the B.C.A. tourney, as the committee have decided not to open the envelopes containing the authors' names until all the prizes are adjudged.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1589.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th	Kt takes P *†	3. B mates.	
2. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K takes Q		
*1.	B to K B 4th	†1.	R to K Kt 6th
2. B to Q 3rd (ch)	K moves or takes B	2. Q to Q R sq	R to K 8th
3. Q or Kt mates.		3. Q to R 6th.	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1590.
By A. CYRIL PEARSON.WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

We give this week another example of the Allgauer-Kieseritzki Gambit played a short time ago between Messrs. DE SOYRES and BOLT.

WHITE (Mr. de S.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th

4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th

5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd

6. B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th

7. P takes P B to Q 3rd

8. P to Q 4th Kt to R 4th

9. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd

10. B to Q Kt 5 (ch) P to Q B 3rd

In a companion game between the same players Black moved here K to B sq.

11. P takes P Castles

Better to retake with Pawn at once. A game between Messrs. Steinitz and Deacon was continued—

11. Kt to Q 5th P takes P

12. Kt to B 7th (ch) B takes Kt

13. B to Q B 4th B takes Kt

14. B takes B P (ch) Q to K 2nd

At this point Mr. Deacon played 15. K to B sq, and ultimately lost the game. The correct continuation is—

15. Kt takes Q Q takes Kt

16. Kt takes Q K takes Kt

and the second player has won three minor pieces for the Queen, with a superior game.

12. Kt to Q 5th

He might, we think, have captured the Q Kt P with more advantage—e.g.:

12. P takes P Q B takes P (best)

13. Q takes P (ch) Kt to Kt 2nd

14. Castles, having gained a couple of Pawns.

12. Q Kt takes K B P Q to K 3rd

13. B takes Kt Kt takes Kt

14. P takes B Q to K 2nd

15. B to Q 3rd Kt takes P

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following Game was played, some time ago, between HERR ZUKERTORT and HERR MUNK, one of the leading Berlin players.

(Queen's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Herr M.) BLACK (Herr Z.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q B 3rd P to Q 4th

This defence appears lately to have superseded both Kt to K B 3rd and P to K B 4th, and, in the opinion of many of our leading players, is the best the board affords.

4. B to Q Kt 5th P takes P

5. Kt takes P Q to Q 4th

6. Q to Q R 4th Kt to K 2nd

7. Kt takes Kt

By this line of play, which, we believe, was first brought into notice by Herr Neumann, White wins the King's Pawn; but, properly opposed, it leaves the first player with an inferior game. The usual continuation is—

7. P to K B 4th P takes P (on pass)

8. Kt takes P P to Q 3rd

9. B to Q B 4th Q to K 5th (ch)

(Q to K R 4th is perhaps better)

10. K to B 2nd B to K 3rd, &c.

7. Kt takes Kt

If Black play P takes Kt, then follows—

8. B to Q 4th Q to Kt 4th

9. P to K Kt 3rd Q to K Kt 3rd, &c.

8. Castles B to Q 3rd

9. R to K sq Castles

Black clearly cannot save the King's Pawn.

WHITE (Herr M.) BLACK (Herr Z.)

but he obtains an ample equivalent in position for its loss.

10. B takes Kt P takes B

11. Q takes K P Q to K R 4th

12. P to K Kt 3rd P to K Kt 5th

13. P to Q 4th B to K B 6th

14. Q to Q 3rd

With the object of retiring her to K B sq, in anticipation of Q to K R 6th. Had he moved instead Q to K R 4th, the second player would have equally rejoined with Kt to K sq.

14. Q R to K sq

15. B to K 3rd R to K 5th

16. Kt to Q 2nd

Immediately fatal; but the position was beyond redemption. Mr. Zukertort informs us that this game has never appeared in print; but in an analysis of the opening, published in the new edition of the German *Handbuch*, we find, curiously enough, the whole of the foregoing moves, with the continuation—

16. Q to K B sq R to K R 6th

17. Kt to Q 2nd R takes K P, and wins.

16. Q takes R P (ch)

17. K takes Q R to R 5th (ch)

18. K to Kt sq R mates

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CHESS CONGRESS AT CHICAGO.—We learn from the American files that the first-class tournament held, last month, at Chicago, has been brought to a conclusion, with the following result:—First prize (225 dols.), Mr. Mackenzie; second prize (150 dols.), Mr. Hosmer; third prize (75 dols.), Mr. Max Judd.

There were eight competitors, viz.:—Messrs. Mackenzie and Perrin, of New York; Messrs. Bock, Hosmer, and Kennicott, of Chicago; Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis; General Kongdon, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Elder, of Detroit. The Chicago committee have reserved to themselves the exclusive right of publishing the games, but one or two of them have already found their way into print.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—This association, which is confined exclusively to provincial amateurs, met at Birmingham on Monday last; but, as we are compelled to go to press early in the week, we are unable to give any particulars of the proceedings. Among the entries for the first-class tournament we are glad to find the names of most of our leading provincial amateurs, including Messrs. Ranken, Wayte, Thorold, Burn, Halford, Skipworth, Minchin, Martin, De Soyres, and others.

THE PROVINCIAL CHALLENGE CUP.—We hear that another match for this trophy will shortly be played between the Rev. J. Owen and the Rev. A. B. Skipworth. The last encounter between these two old opponents resulted decisively in favour of Mr. Owen, and should he succeed in holding the cup until the end of the year it will become his property.

THE LATE MR. STAUNTON.—The *Westminster Papers* and the *City of London Chess Magazine* for the current month contain elaborate reviews of the late Mr. Staunton's chess career, and both writers, we are glad to find, do ample justice to the memory of the great English master.

THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION PROBLEM TOURNEY.—Owing to the absence of several of the examiners from town, the problem tourney committee have adjourned until after the summer recess. The committee have decided not to open the envelopes containing the names of any of the successful competitors pending their award of the special prizes for the best single problems in four and five moves, and the chess public will, therefore, have to wait some time for the official "declaration of the poll." A rumour is, however, current in chess circles—and we repeat the rumour for what it is worth, and without in any way vouching for its accuracy—that Dr. Conrad Bayer is the author of the set bearing the motto "Ultima Thule" to which the second prize of £15 has been adjudged, and that the beautiful position published in our last Number with the motto "Where's the master? Play the men," which gained the special prize for the best three-move problem, is the composition of our countryman, Mr. F. Healey.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Aug. 16, 1869, of Lucinda, Baroness Dimsdale, formerly of Camfield-place, Essenden, Herts, but late of Wimbledon Park, who died on June 17 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Major Daniel Henry Mackinnon and Admiral Sir John Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., the sons-in-law of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix gives to her brother-in-law, the present Lord Dimsdale, among other things, the rifle used by the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, with the cartouche-box, silver charges, belt, and pair of pistols, all mounted in silver. The residuary legatees named in the will are testatrix's four daughters.

The will, dated July 3, 1869, of Esther Caroline, Dowager Lady Radstock, late of No. 70, Portland-place, who died on March 16 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Lord Radstock, the only son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. Subject to a bequest to her daughter Elizabeth, the deceased lady leaves all her property to her said son.

The will, dated June 26, 1873, of John Wyatt, C.B., Regimental Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards, late of 76, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, and of Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, who died on April 2 last, at Bournemouth, was proved on the 17th ult. by Sir Henry William Peek, Bart., and John Kendall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator desires to be buried in the full-dress uniform of his regiment, in which he had passed the best part of an eventful life, and that the Bible given to him by his wife may be buried with him; that the horses used at the funeral may not be decorated in any manner; that the hired attendants may not wear any hatbands or scarves; that each person attending his funeral may wear only a black band of medium width—crape for relations and cloth for friends—round his hat, black gloves, and a white rose or camellia, or other white flower, in the buttonhole of his coat, as he wishes the ceremony to be as free as possible from all gloomy associations, and to be considered more as an occasion for rejoicing than mourning, in accordance with holy scripture, especially as he desires that no description of widow's cap or any crape on her dresses may be worn by his wife, or any particle of crape on the clothes of any of his relations.

The will, dated Nov. 9, 1861, of Dame Elizabeth Gippes, widow of Sir George Gippes, late of No. 11, Chester-street, Belgrave-square, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by Reginald Ramsay Gippes, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths the whole of her property to her said son.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 10, 1863, and July 4, 1873, of George Chambers, formerly of High-green, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, but late of Denmark Lodge, Clapham-common, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 24th ult. by Benjamin Ellis Coates Chambers, the son, Henry Rodgers, and Arthur Thomas, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives all his property upon trust for his said son and his wife and children.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR FOR IRELAND.

The report of the Registrar-General for Ireland for the year 1871, which was only recently published, contains evidence as to emigration of a somewhat encouraging nature. According to the returns obtained by the constabulary and the metropolitan police the total number of emigrants who left Ireland during the year amounted to 71,240, while in the year preceding the numbers had been 74,855. Out of this total of 71,240, the number of males is found to be largely in excess of females, the figures being 41,358 of the former, as against 29,882 of the latter. The distribution of the emigrants among the different provinces shows a result that seems to call for further explanation. We find the largest proportion, 28,066, from Ulster; while from Munster the numbers are 13,199; from Leinster, 15,850; and from Connaught, 9049. A considerable body of emigrants (5076) "did not state the county or province to which they belonged." Out of the total number more than 76 per cent were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five.

It is interesting to consider side by side with these statistics of emigration the letter from Mr. Burke on the causes of death in Ireland, which is inserted as an appendix to the report. The total number of deaths registered during the year amounted to 88,348, showing a decrease of 2114 as compared with the year 1870. Of the total the causes of death were certified to in 45,439 instances. In 3317 instances the medical attendant made no certification, and 38,727 persons died without any medical attendance.

Turning to Mr. Burke's remarks on different diseases, we find some interesting figures with regard to smallpox. In the year 1864 the Compulsory Vaccination Act came into operation, and the deaths from smallpox, which in that year numbered 854, fell in 1865 to 461. The disease continued to decrease in influence till the year 1871, when it again became epidemic, and the number of deaths rose to 665, showing a decrease of nearly 200 deaths as compared with the previous visitation of the disease in 1864.

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